FBIS DAILY REPORT

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Vol III No 248 *26 December 1985*

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TIME FOR U.S. DECISION ON TEST BAN DRAWS NEAR

'Deceitful' Maneuver

PM241619 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 25 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[V. Matveyev "Rejoinder": "A New Maneuver?"]

[Text] An avalanche of appeals addressed to the U.S. government from national and international organizations representing various public, scientific, and other circles in the world, as well as demands from many governments to respond positively to the Soviet initiative to join moratorium on all nuclear tests, are placing Washington in an increasingly difficult position.

By voting at the UN General Assembly session, which has just ended, against the resolution on the immediate ending and banning of nuclear weapons tests -- a resolution which was adopted by the majority of states belonging to the organization (only the British and French delegates voted with the United States against the resolution) -- U.S. official representatives have set themselves against the world community.

Judging from U.S. press reports, which draw information from government departments, people there are now engaged in developing new propaganda methods designed to weaken the sharply negative response in the world to the U.S. Administration's position on this question.

Here is what THE LOS ANGELES TIMES wrote the other day in a report from Washington: "White House officials announced that the Reagan administration is soon expected to agree to the Russians' proposal on concluding a new agreement on a nuclear test ban. At the same time they hinted that the United States will markedly lower the target of such talks. One high-ranking official observed that there will be no attempts to secure an all-embracing ban, since the Russians will consider the aim of the talks unacceptable."

So we have an "initiative" calculated to be rejected!

Instead of seeking a complete, comprehensive ban on nuclear tests, as is demanded by practically all the UN states with the exception of the three Western nuclear powers, we have a deceitful maneuver designed to give the impression of some kind of "flexibility" on the part of official Washington. That is the essence of what the aforementioned U.S. newspaper wrote.

No cosmetics can gloss over a position contrary to the vital interests of the cause of peace and international security. What is needed is not propaganda tricks, but serious, practical steps to radically resolve the problem.

'Sincerity' in 'Doubt'

LD251841 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 25 Dec 85

["U.S. Goodwill is Needed" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25 TASS -- TASS political news analyst for military issues Vladimir Bogachev writes:

According to the UPI news agency, a representative of the U.S. administration who asked not to be identified said that President Reagan would examine any Soviet proposal on the on-site control, but he would not agree to the discontinuation of nuclear test explosions.

The question arises: What is Washington going to control on site if the U.S. intends to go on with nuclear explosions? What is the purpose of this control proposed by the White House, if the U.S. refuses so much as to discuss the resumption of talks on the general and complete banning of nuclear tests? Washington has not given any intelligible answer to these questions so far.

On August 6 the Soviet Union stopped nuclear weapons tests and nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, urged the U.S. to follow its example, expressed readiness to effect control over the observance of the mutual moratorium using the international verification system and some on-site inspection measures and suggested that the tripartite talks on a complete and general banning of nuclear weapons tests be resumed immediately without any delay, right at the beginning of the coming year.

Judging by the confused reaction of Washington, the U.S. ruling circles like, for some reason, in this broad program of the Soviet proposals only the on-site control. The White House does not agree either to the moratorium or to the resumption of the tripartite talks, or to the international verification system. The impression is that the present U.S. Administration would be very much pleased with a timeless Soviet moratorium on nuclear explosions, while the Pentagon would have a free hand in staging such explosions. However, Washington prefers to keep silent about its hopes for this development of events, for it realizes, and with good reason, that they are absolutely futile.

In Geneva President Reagan affirmed that the U.S. had given up the course towards the reaching of military superiority. Washington's present stand on the problem of the termination of nuclear explosions makes one doubt the sincerity of Washington's peaceful declarations.

Specialists point out with good reason that the problem of the discontinuation of nuclear tests is a touchstone permitting to determine rather accurately the true stand of this or that government with regard to a whole complex of questions connected with the limitation and reduction of armaments.

There is every ground for coming to the conclusion that it is not the scientific and technological factors that are the main obstacle on the way to reaching agreement on the discontinuation of nuclear explosions. It is the U.S. political goodwill that is needed for the mutually acceptable solution of the tests problem.

Time for 'Responsible Decision'

LD252039 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Commentary by political observer Aleksandr Zholkver]

[Text] Our country unilaterally adopted the decision to halt nuclear weapon tests last August and has declared its readiness to prolong this moratorium beyond 1 January of next year if the United States also joins it. What position is taken in Washington on this most important question? They are maneuvering with regard to this for the time being. They in the U.S. capital initially said everything was allegedly held up by the verification problem.

However, the full groundlessness of such excuses soon became clear. It became quite obvious that any nuclear blasts can be fully verified by national technical facilities.

This was confirmed, in particular, after the United States carried out an unannounced blast of low power which was immediately registered. Moreover, six states situated on various continents -- Argentina, Greece, Mexico, India, Tanzania, and Sweden -- have proposed setting up special stations to monitor the termination of nuclear tests on their territories. Apart from this, the USSR is also prepared to reach agreement with the United States regarding some verification measures directly at the sites of such tests. Thus, references to some sort of verification difficulty have totally faded away. Nevertheless, they in Washington continue to reject the very notion of a nuclear test moratorium. A highly placed administration representative, whose surname, it is true, is not cited, has recently spoken along those lines.

What are the reasons for such stubborness? The reply to this question is supplied by reports coming from the Pentagon these days. As THE WASHINGTON POST newspaper writes, referring to official U.S.A. war department representatives, here, even notwithstanding a recent legislative ban by Congress on antisatellite weapons tests, they are continuing to speed up various "star wars" programs. It is proposed to make wide use of nuclear weapons in them as well, in particular as a source of superpowerful laser radiation. The major concerns which have joined in the implementation of the Pentagon's military-space programs have already scented, as the U.S. press itself puts it, the smell of something frying and do not wish to leave the biggest feeding trough. But what for the monopolies is a feeding trough, may become a nuclear snare for the whole of mankind. U.S. scientists themselves are warning against this increasingly insistently, as they appeal for the USSR's example to be followed and for nuclear blasts to be stopped. Washington still has time to adopt a responsible decision.

'Omen' of Test Postponement

PM241747 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[V. Nikolayev "Rejoinder": "What Is the Meaning of This Fact?"]

[Text] According to reports from the United States, the planned underground nuclear explosion in the course of which the so-called nuclear-triggered laser was to have been used has been postponed. This fact is attracting attention especially because the moratorium on nuclear explosions, declared unilaterally by the Soviet Union on 6 August this year, expires on 1 January, but may be extended if the United States decides to join it.

Until recently, however, there was no indication to this effect from the U.S. side. Difficulties in monitoring were cited in particular, although it is well known that both the Soviet Union and the United States have highly sophisticated national technical means at their disposal which make it possible to reliably ensure the sides' confidence that the moratorium is being observed.

With the aim of enhancing effective monitoring, the Soviet side has proposed that the offer made by six states -- Argentina, Greece, India, Mexico, Tanzania, and Sweden -- to set up special stations on their territories to monitor the implementation of the accords on ending the tests should be taken up.

The Soviet Union is prepared to go even further. Provided a mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions is established now, it is prepared to come to an agreement with the United States on certain measures of on-site monitoring to eliminate possible doubts about the observance of such a moratorium.

Many observers rightly acknowledge that these proposals have opened up practical possibilities for a mutually acceptable solution to be achieved on the question of a mutual moratorium.

And so what does the U.S. decision to postpone the underground nuclear explosion mean? Is it a reaction to the recent Soviet proposals on monitoring? If this is the case, then the possibility of overcoming the impasse in the solution of the problem of nuclear tests is taking on realistic features. This is why this fact did not pass unnoticed. Many people would like to see it as a sign of hope that the voice of reason is gaining the upper hand among the U.S. nuclear policy makers. If the United States really intends to join the moratorium, then this could be a good omen for 1986.

U.S. INTENTIONS FOR SALT-2 TREATY REMAIN IN DOUBT

Official Renunciation Demanded

LD242004 Moscow TASS in English 1947 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 24 TASS -- TASS military news analyst Vladimir Bogachev writes: Ultra-rightist quarters in the United States of late have mounted a blitz to discredit the Soviet-U.S. Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT-2), demanding that the United States either officially renounce it after December 31, 1985, or finally undercut it de facto with further violations of its more important provisions.

As is known, the ratification of SALT-2, which was signed in 1979, has been frustrated by the United States. The present U.S. Administration, which took over in 1981, called it "fatally flawed" and let it be known that it does not consider itself bound by its provisions. The new administration's harshly negative attitude to SALT is explained primarily by the fact that the 1979 treaty has established certain barriers to building up and upgrading the more powerful strategic arms and thus become an impediment to the plans of achieving military superiority, which were finalized by the U.S. Republican Party at its 1980 convention.

Not daring to contradict world public opinion openly, however, the White House later, in May 1982, declared its intention not to take any action that would hamstring the treaty.

As the U.S. leaders saw it, SALT-2 should acquire the nature of a semi-official understanding which would, on the one hand, allow Washington to keep itself free of any firm commitments to limit its own strategic arms and, on the other, provide the U.S. with a possibility to use this document for foreign policy and propaganda maneuvering on the international scene.

U.S. Under Secretary of Defense Fred Ikle once admitted bluntly that the United States was going to abide by international arms control treaties for only as long as they did not interfere with U.S. military programs. In other words, Washington intended to proceed in its practical actions from the assumption that SALT-2 only limited the activities of the other side, while having no practical or legal significance to the United States itself.

It is guided by this double standard that Washington has, among other things, publicly announced its intention to sell Britain Trident-2 missiles that are subject to limitation under SALT-2. Article 12 of that treaty bound the parties not to circumvent its provisions through any other state or states or by any other means. Its meaning is that the parties should not seek unilateral military advantages through their allies, by passing strategic systems on to them, instead of limiting or scrapping them as demanded by the treaty.

Without a twinge of conscience,the United States has ignored also the SALT-2 provision prohibiting each side to develop more than one intercontinental ballistic missile.

The U.S. currently completes testing a new kind of ICBM, the MX missile, while simultaneously working on a second ICBM, the Midgetman, which is a glaring breach of the treaty. The United States has also violated the SALT-2 ban on deliberate camouflage techniques complicating verification and other of the treaty's provisions all the time.

In a bid to draw public attention away from the U.S. violations of obligations assumed under the treaty, which is a diversionary tactic the American propaganda machinery has mastered perfectly well, U.S. Administration officials now make futile attempts to put the blame for the Pentagon's sins on the Soviet Union, without being squeamish about using the silliest inventions.

The Soviet Union does not seek military superiority. It has proved this both with its unilateral practical steps in the military field and with its peace initiatives on the diplomatic scene. The USSR does not have any stimuli to break accords that are based on the principle of equality and equal security, let alone renounce them. Its positive attitude to SALT-2 has never changed.

It is to be hoped that in the United States, too, they will arrive at the conclusion that it is in the interests of their own security to observe international accords.

Possible Review of U.S. Decision

LD241209 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0930 GMT 24 Dec 85

["SALT-II Agreement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Washington, 24 Dec (TASS) -- The White House has announced that the United States intends to continue to adhere to the provisions of the Soviet-U.S. SALT II treaty. "However, debate on this issue in the Reagan administration is far from finished," stressed the NBC television company, reporting that "Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger, in a secret memorandum addressed to the President, called for this treaty, which has not been ratified by the United States, to be rejected." According to the NBC television company's evidence, other "hard-line supporters in the administration" are also demanding that the United States should cease to observe this and a number of other agreements in the arms control field.

Attention is drawn to the fact that L. Speakes, the deputy press secretary at the White House, announced the decision to observe SALT II almost in passing, whilst replying to questions at a briefing held in connection with the publication of another anti-Soviet falsehood, a report on supposed violations by the Soviet Union of agreements in the arms control field. Moreover, Speakes indicated that the decision taken by the White House is not final in character and might soon be reviewed. "We will not violate the treaty until we have made a statement to the contrary," said L. Speakes, noting that the present decision might be reviewed "at the end of next spring, when a new submarine will be put into operation."

"The Pentagon is recommending that the new submarine be launched in the spring of next year without scrapping old submarines as is required by the SALT II treaty, NBC notes. "The President promised to observe SALT II. If we make a decision that the administration must change its attitude to the treaty, then we will inform the Soviet Union," the official White House spokesman stated.

'TOP PRIORITY' PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS DISCUSS SDI

LD231652 Moscow in English to North America 0001 GMT 23 Dec 85

["Top Priority" program, presented by Vladimir Posner, with Dr Radomir Bogdanov, deputy director of the United States of America and Canada Institute, and "his colleague," Dr Sergey Plekhanov]

[Text] [Posner] Hello everybody and welcome to "Top Priority." Today the panel as usual consists of Dr Radomir Bogdanov, of the United States and Canada Studies Institute, and his colleague Dr Sergey Plekhanov. I'm your host, Vladimir Posner, and this issue of "Top Priority" concerns, well, I guess summing up the year and I'd like to look with you, gentlemen, at the main issues, the main events of 1985 as far as Soviet-American relations are concerned. Basically, that is our interest today. Now what would you say was the number one event or which event would you single out as being most important in Soviet-American relations for this year?

[Bogdanov] It goes without saying that the most important event of the year is, of course, the Geneva summit. But we have...

[Posner] Right.

[Bogdanov] ...We have already discussed that. We talked about that rather at length and we have explained to our listeners over there our views on that. Now I believe we should talk about, more about what we expect in the next year, what perspective we see, if any, and that's where my difficulty begins. You know, to be frank with you, I have very mixed feelings. It's a funny mixture of hope, funny mixture of frustration, if you like. But it's human to be rather on the optimistic side than on the pessimistic side. But if you hear what is going -- what they say from that American and what speeches you hear, what's going on in the Congress, between Congress and the administration, it makes you a little bit pessimistic about the outcome, what is called now spirit of Geneva. [sentence as heard] So I -- I would put it like that: The spirit is there, but our problem is how to make this spirit to be always there and to be finally translated into concrete deeds.

[Posner] Dr Bogdanov, I think that's quite clear and I see your view. What we're talking about is spirit that was created at Geneva in November and you're also talking about things that may make it impossible for that spirit to develop. Now, Dr Plekhanov, last time I know you wanted to bring up a subject which is probably the greatest roadblock to the development of that particular spirit, SDI, clearly, and I didn't give you the possibility because I thought that it's too important a subject simply to touch on and then pass to something else. Probably you would like to continue with that today, if I've guessed you right. I'm not much of a mindreader, but...

[Plekhanov] Well, you guessed it right and it's obvious that now the SDI is the major stumbling block on the way to deep cuts in offensive nuclear arsenals. It is common knowledge that both sides agreed in Geneva that they should work for an agreement in the framework of 50 percent cuts in the numbers of offensive strategic weapons. But it is clear also that such an agreement can be reached only provided the strategic defense program is stopped; because it really makes no sense to cut radically offensive arms if one of the sides is engaged in creating a program or a system which is designed to make those offensive arms impotent and obsolete, even if partial. We view the American SDI program as designed to give the United States a first-strike capability.

[Posner] Would you please explain once again why we believe that SDI gives the United States a first-strike capability?

[Plekhanov] Because the SDI will certainly not give the United States an absolute security against a first strike by the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union has so many missiles that the SDI would be impotent in that case. The Soviet Union has no intention to strike the United States first, but this is the intention which is ascribed to us by some American strategists. On the other hand, the SDI, this shield which will be -- which is being designed and researched -- would be effective against an opponent which has already been struck. In other words, it would be effective against a very weak opponent, so it's easy to see how the system would work if it is to complement a first strike by the United States. In combination with the development of offensive arsenals of the United States making it more accurate, more powerful -- and those programs are of course being carried out -- the simultaneous development of a strategic defensive system, this amounts to a very dangerous military potential that is being -- that is growing -- on the American side, something that we will have to take into account. And of course the most -- the most dangerous aspect, a new (?term) aspect of the SDI, because the system will materialize only after some years, the most dangerous short-term consequences is the destruction of the existing mechanism for arms control because the SDI is in clear conflict with the ABM Treaty. Now...

[Bogdanov, interrupting] The ABM -- sorry, Sergey -- ABM Treaty, we should both remember, we should remind our listeners that the real pillar of the arms control and the most efficient pillar is ABM Treaty, which has been gradually destroyed by SDI.

[Posner] Would you agree with the view that some of the people who are backing or pushing SDI are pushing it precisely as a means of destroying existing agreements?

[Bogdanov] Oh yes, oh yes, I am absolutely sure. You have very smart people at American [as heard] and (?seated) in some very important administration centers. They are very knowledgeable people and they know for sure at what to strike first just to make SDI possible.

[Posner] Tell me, there seems to be different SDI's in the United States. You have President Reagan's SDI, which would seem to be this belief in an impregnable shield. Then you have the SDI of Caspar Weinberger and you have the SDI of General Graham and General (Kegan), and you have all these different SDI's. What in your opinion is SDI really all about? I mean which -- what is really the sense of it? We said it's to destroy, perhaps, existing agreements. What else do you see as the hidden motivation that is perhaps not so evident?

[Plekhanov] Well, it's clear that a lot of people working on SDI are looking for a way to get out of the nuclear deadlock which has been in existence for several decades between the Soviet Union and the United States. The existence of the strategic balance between the offensive forces of the two powers makes it patently impossible to wage a major war between the United States and the Soviet Union. Now we may be happy about that, some people are unhappy about that because some soldiers just want to fight wars, you know, and...

[Posner] You're talking about some very high-ranking soldiers, I would say.

[Plekhanov] ...and high-ranking soldiers, low-ranking soldiers, all kinds of soldiers, and the military are frustrated for the first time in the history of mankind that the major military instruments that those people have cannot be used. Also, of course, another very clear element behind SDI is a material interest of those people who are in the business of producing arms. For arms manufacturers, for electronics producers, for laser producers, or those people who want to become lasers producers, aerospace industry, the SDI is the biggest project to come their way in many, many years.

It is set maybe to cost $1 trillion, the development and deployment; one of the price tags is $1 trillion. You know, it may be bad for the economy as a whole, but it's very good for those people who will be paid that trillion dollars.

[Bogdanov] But you know what surprises me all the same in that particular, in that material, what you call a material interest, you know. They will have some money, they will make some money, maybe handsome money, on that, but what they will produce in the final end. They will produce such insecure situation because the Soviet side will have to take countermeasures, and, please believe, very efficient countermeasures, that American security again will be jeopardized very much. So let me put this question: Does those [as heard] handsome money pay at the final end? What I mean to say, that they may reach such a stage that both of us will be destroyed with their handsome money. So, what I intend to say, it seems to me like unnational, antinational policy of the final [word indistinct].

[Plekhanov] I think one can describe, I'll try to describe the SDI in a short way and I think it can be described as a jump into a dangerous unknown, a jump into the dangerous unknown.

[Posner] What Dr Bogdanov was saying reminds me of a conversation a friend of mine had in the United States. He's a professor at a university in California and he was talking to a young man who said: I want SDI. And the professor said: Well, why do you want it? Because, he said, I work in that area, I make good money out of it. And my friend said: But have you ever thought where it leads to? And he said: Oh, I don't want to think about that, that doesn't concern me. And I think that's exactly the point you were making.

But I want to get to another issue and that is, if SDI is all that you said, it has the military mind behind it, it is seeking to find a way to break out of this balance, this equilibrium between the Soviet Union and the United States. It has the financial mind behind it, that is the people who want to make profits. It has the political mind behind it, the people who are seeking to destroy the agreements that have made it possible to control, to a certain extent at least, the arms race. With all of that behind it, is there any chance at all that we can somehow stop it from happening? Not we, the Soviet Union alone, but in general is there any kind of reason to believe that this can be done because we've all said that without it there's not going to be any progress in arms limitation, let alone arms reduction.

[Bogdanov] Vladimir, if you put that question now today I would say that it is not too late, but if you put that question tomorrow or day after tomorrow, I am sorry, I might be (?willing) to say Vladimir, sorry, it's too late. If you look how the program, SDI program, is being (?theorized), then you feel a little bit ill at ease, because the -- you just see the acceleration of the program all the time. But we still believe it is not the last word of the American Administration because we still believe that the Americans [as heard] and you have enough reasonable people, enough reasonable people to see all the danger we and the Americans are going to face because of all that. Then again, I believe, maybe it's something very subjective, but I still believe in the common sense, number one. Number two, my belief is supported by very, very interesting offer from our side, 50 percent cut in offensive weapons reaching the territory of both sides. That offer, it's so reasonable, you know. It's of course, I understand it, it's a matter for discussion, for finding mutual, you know, adjustments and compromises; but basically it's a very important thing. So I believe that if, if the Americans and they, they weigh this offer, all the consequences of the possible, you know, terrible consequences, they might come to the conclusion that it is better to talk, to find out mutually acceptable solutions than to go ahead with that ominous, ominous, ominous, really ominous, program.

[Posner] Now another point that I'd like to bring up as time is running out on us.

We've spoken about Geneva, we've spoken about SDI and you have mentioned a very important Soviet proposal which concerns a 50 percent cut in offensive strategic weapons. Now there's another Soviet proposal that has been a unilateral proposal as a matter of fact and that concerns the unilateral moratorium on all nuclear tests, both military and peaceful. And that has recently been reiterated by General Secretary Gorbachev.

Do you not feel that this, too, could be an exceedingly important way of capping the arms race and perhaps leading to some real serious agreements in the area of the nonmilitarization of space?

[Plekhanov] Of course, and it was more than a proposal; it was a cessation unilaterally of all nuclear testing.

[Posner] On August 6th.

[Plekhanov] On August the 6th. And the condition of that moratorium is that the Soviet Union is prepared to extend the moratorium after 1st January of next year, provided the United States join it. One of the main objections that were advanced by the American side was that you really can't verify it. Now of course experts, most experts, agree that it can be verified, but in order to meet the American concern in that area the Soviet Union has made it clear that it is prepared to support international efforts and even on site inspections by the other side, if that becomes necessary, if there is some doubt as to whether the machinery is working well. So...

[Posner] In other words, verification is no longer an obstacle.

[Plekhanov] Verification is no problem. It has never really been an obstacle, but now even more so, now even those people, supersuspicious people, have now nothing to say about moratorium on technical (?front) so we decided to call it a day on 6th August of 1985 and we are expecting the United States to exhibit some good common sense and to join us in this moratorium so that later we could get down to negotiating a treaty which would put a halt to all nuclear testing.

[Posner] All right, I guess that's just about it for today, but I would like to give both of you gentlemen a chance to express in as concise a way as possible your wishes, if you have any, to our listeners for 1986. Dr. Bogdanov?

[Bogdanov] Merry Christmas and happy New Year for all our listeners over there!

[Posner] Dr Plekhanov?

[Plekhanov] Well, merry Christmas and happy New Year and let's keep the spirit of Geneva alive and well in the next year!

[Posner] I would like to join saying that 1986 is designated the year of peace. I hope it really turns out to be that in a good way. I want to congratulate both of you on the New Year and I certainly hope to have you on "Top Priority" in 1986. Thank you. Goodbye.

[Bogdanov] Thank you.

CEMA SESSION DECISIONS HIGHLIGHT FUTURE PLANS

LD202307 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 19 Dec 85

[Political observer Aleksandr Zholkver commentary]

[Text] The 41st extraordinary CEMA session was an important event not only in the life of the socialist community, but of the whole world as well. It adopted a comprehensive program for the scientific and technical progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 which is destined to contribute in a major way to the acceleration of socioeconomic development and consolidation of unity and cohesion between the socialist countries.

This idea is being stressed in wide-scale international commentaries dealing with the results of the CEMA council session and the meeting of Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, with the heads of the government delegations and secretaries of the central committees of the fraternal countries. The session has concluded with the adoption of important documents, NEUES DEUTSCHLAND states. As its communique points out, realization of the Comprehensive Program will assist in developing mutual collaboration [sotrudnichestvo], cooperation [kooperatsiya], and specialization of production, and in strengthening the material and technical basis of the CEMA member countries. The fraternal countries have expressed their readiness for a wider international scientific and technical exchange. They oppose technological aloofness and hegemonism, characteristic of the leading imperialist states, an article in the Polish TRYBUNA LUDU says. The CEMA council session has placed emphasis on even greater integration in the framework of CEMA. Its participants have demonstrated their unity and cohesion, the Yugoslav POLITIKA states. And now, over to political observer Aleksandr Zholkver.

The reports which you have just heard are only initial comments on the decisions of the CEMA extraordinary session. But even they can give an adequate idea of what exactly is being considered in the world as the most important result of the meeting of heads of governments of the socialist community. First and foremost, is the further strengthening of the unity and cohesion of the socialist states. In the complex international situation this is of truly paramount importance. Indeed, one cannot fail to note that within the relatively short period of time that has elapsed since the CEMA economic summit conference in Moscow in the summer of 1984 it has been possible to elaborate, coordinating among the 10 countries, and ratify a comprehensive program of their scientific and technical progress in a long-term historic perspective up to the beginning of the next millennium. This foundation-laying document has determined the priority trends of the scientific and technical cooperation of the fraternal countries: in electronics and complex automation, development of nuclear power engineering, production of new materials, implementation of new technologies, and especially, in the accelerated development of biotechnology, from the production of more efficient medicines to synthetic proteins and other products. These, taken all together, will make it possible to elevate the national economies of the CEMA countries to a qualitatively new stage.

It is also significant that this will be instrumental in ensuring their technological invulnerability and their independence from fluctuations in the political state of affairs in the world. At the same time, comments on the decisions of the CEMA session stress the fact that cooperation between the socialist countries is directed against no one and is far from aiming at the economic and scientific isolation of the socialist community. On the contrary, the program adopted at the CEMA session is for universal human interests. This is primarily expressed in its purely peaceful orientation. It has been repeatedly stressed at the Moscow sessions that the creative plans of the CEMA member countries are part and parcel of their foreign policy line which they are following and which is directed at removing the threat of a nuclear war and at developing international relations in the spirit of peaceful coexistence.

The recent Soviet-U.S. meeting in Geneva has created more favorable conditions for normalizing the international situation and for setting up equitable and mutually profitable economic cooperation of states with different social state systems.

The decisions of the extraordinary CEMA session are graphic evidence of the determination of the socialist countries to follow the course of peace and progress.

CEMA, WESTERN TECHNOLOGICAL PROGRAMS CONTRASTED

LD191424 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0800 GMT 19 Dec 85

["An Important Event" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 19 Dec (TASS) -- The adoption of an integrated program of scientific and technical progress (the CEMA program) by the 41st Extraordinary session of the CEMA is the basic link in the whole economic strategy of the CEMA countries and their integrated progress, writes the weekly NOVOYE VREMYA in its 20 December edition. It points out that the CEMA program not only gives priorities for the contemporary technological revolution, but also clearly states the aims, targets, and principles of their application in the socialist community. In the content of these aims, targets, and principles lies its main difference from Western scientific and technical projects. The world public now sees, the article stresses that the 10 fraternal states currently building socialism and communism have adopted major coordinated efforts toward the revolutionary conquest of the heights of advanced technology for the benefit of all members of society. They estimate that by the year 2000 labor productivity will be at least doubled and the use of material resources sharply decreased.

This will lead the socialist community onto a qualitatively higher level and consolidate its position in competition with capitalism, the magazine stresses. The CEMA countries intend to cooperate not only among themselves, but also with any third country or international organization sharing the aims of the United Nations. In this respect the humane, social nature of the CEMA program stands out in sharp contrast with, say, the U.S. program for space militarization. The article points out that under socialism there are no socioeconomic barriers to the introduction of highly economic technological innovations. The new society of electronics and integrated automation does not carry the threat of losses of jobs or a crisis.

The paper draws attention to the fact that in the developed capitalist countries in the past 15 years scientific-technical progress (particularly electronics, robotics, and biotechnology) has been developing rapidly, but that unemployment, which has gone up 3.5 fold since 1970 and has already deprived 30 million people of a living, has increased even more rapidly. Currently in the West the routine appearance of new technologies is forecast as the year 2000 approaches, but no one is brave enough to maintain that unemployment will go down at the same time.

"The countries of the socialist community are in favor of making full use of the contemporary technological revolution in the interests of the whole of humanity. The statement by the Warsaw Pact participants made in Sofia in October contains a call for global scientific-technical cooperation and the working out of a single world program in this sphere. The integrated program for scientific-technological progress by the CEMA member countries presupposes the real possibility of such a step," the weekly concludes.

SOVIET UNESCO COMMISSION DECRIES UK WITHDRAWAL

LD241351 Moscow International Service in Russian 1240 GMT 24 Dec 85

["Statement of the USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- The USSR Commission for UNESCO Affairs, expressing the opinion of figures in Soviet science, culture, education, and information, is in solidarity with those throughout the world who condemn the decision of Great Britain's Government to withdraw from UNESCO. The Government of Great Britain has embarked on this step at a moment when tendencies toward positive changes have taken shape in international life. This act is in essence directed against such tendencies, and it complicates the cause of international cooperation, in the development of which UNESCO has played a prominent role since WW II. By its withdrawal from UNESCO, the government of Great Britain demonstrates contempt for the lofty mission of the organization, which in accordance with its charter, is supposed to implant the ideas of peace in people's minds and promote the strengthening of peace through international cooperation in the field of education, science, and culture. These actions are aimed at undermining UNESCO as an important sector of the United Nations system, and at undermining the principles of universality of the international organizations of this system. The charges laid against UNESCO by London in practice repeat, to a large extent, the fabricated arguments previously put up by the United States to justify its withdrawal from the organization. Even in Great Britain itself, they are refuted by the national commission for UNESCO affairs, MP's, the Labor Party, and by the country's scientific and cultural community.

The decision by Great Britain's Government has brought forth indignation and condemnation in the developing countries. They have rightly evaluated it as an attack primarily on the interests of the liberated countries, which thanks to UNESCO have gained an opportunity for fuller and fuller involvement in resolving the global problems of our times, and especially those which are of great importance for the elimination of the consequences of colonialism and guaranteeing genuinely independent development. In essence, the Government of Great Britain has thrown down a challenge to the collective will of the states which at the recent 23d session of the general conference in Sofia made no little effort to seek mutually acceptable solutions on the basis of the UNESCO Charter, and which unanimously endorsed the organization's program and budget for 1986-87.

The USSR Commission on UNESCO Affairs once again states its support for the noble ideas and activities of UNESCO. It expresses firm confidence that UNESCO will continue to make a weighty contribution to expansion of international cooperation in spheres within its competence for the good of universal peace and progress of mankind, and will continue to serve as an effective forum for multilateral cooperation with the aim of promoting the resolution of topical problems of our times and vital issues in education, science, culture, and information.

UN DELEGATE VIEWS GENERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD251759 Moscow TASS in English 1700 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 25 TASS -- The 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly has been a pointer to the growing understanding that the present-day tense situation in the world calls for a new political thinking, a realistic and responsible approach to solution of existing acute international problems, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, member of the USSR delegation to the U.N. session.

He made a speech at a press conference, held here today on the results of the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly.

The participants in the session, said Vladimir Petrovskiy, displayed a profound interest in success of the Soviet-American summit meeting which was held at that period, and called upon the leaders of both countries to promote attainment of constructive agreements on nuclear and space armaments.

The Soviet Union-raised question of development of international cooperation in peaceful exploration of outer space led to concentration of the session's attention on the main problem of our time -- prevention of the arms race in outer space. We backed the resolution which demands that the arms race be prevented from spreading to outer space and that the states should refrain from any actions contrary to that aim.

The Soviet Union believes that a world space organization can not only ensure broad international cooperation in exploration of outer space with the participation of developing countries, but could also become the centre to control the prevention of the arms race in outer space, said Vladimir Petrovskiy.

Answering questions of journalists, participants in the press conference noted that the United States was exerting pressure on its allies to broaden the political front of SDI supporters so as to have an opportunity to speak on behalf of its allies and use their scientific-technological potential. The United States is especially interested in attracting the FRG to the Strategic Defense Initiative since it considers Bonn its main NATO ally in Europe.

The absolute majority of the U.N. member states welcomed the moratorium on any nuclear explosions which was introduced unilaterally by the Soviet Union, and called upon the other nuclear powers to accede to it. There is now a real chance to have nuclear explosions ended. The United States has every opportunity to respond to aspirations of the people of the whole world and come to terms with the Soviet Union on mutual moratorium on any nuclear explosions, and this chance should not be missed, said Vladimir Petrovskiy.

The USSR is ready to agree to far-reaching accords also in questions of control that American representatives frequently refer to, he said. In establishing now mutual moratorium on nuclear explosions the USSR is ready to agree with the United States also on some measures of control locally to remove possible doubts as to compliance with the moratorium. The problem of control cannot thus be considered as an obstacle to attaining an agreement on mutual moratorium.

Reflected in the session's decisions, it was noted at the press conference, was the line, carried out by the Soviet Union and other peaceable states, the line in favour of fair settlement of regional conflcits, specifically the undelayed convocation under the U.S. aegis of an international conference on the Middle East, of ensuring genuine independence of Namibia.

The USSR supported at the session many initiatives of the developing countries and appeared jointly with them on some questions. This primarily concerns economic problems, specifically the debt of developing states.

The jubilee session has shown, stressed Vladimir Petrovskiy, that the majority of states of the world stand not only for preserving the United Nations organization but also for making it even more efficient in the system of international relations.

U.S. VOTES ON UN ARMS RESOLUTIONS CRITICIZED

PM231854 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4-5

[Own correspondent V. Soldatov dispatch: "Strengthening Peace, Developing Cooperation; Results of the UN General Assembly Session"]

[Excerpt] The 40th, jubilee, session of the UN General Assembly ended on an optimistic note. But that optimism was restrained and cautious, if one can put it that way. It was accompanied by riders and regret that through the fault of the U.S. side it had not been possible to resolve problems of paramount importance for the fate of civilization.

The optimism was linked with Geneva and the fact that the Soviet-U.S. summit had finally taken place and reflected the intention to improve relations between the Soviet Union and the United States and to achieve reductions in weapons of destruction. The restraint was to be explained by the fact that it was not possible to reach agreement on arms reductions in Geneva.

In the general discussion, the discussion of specific measures which could promote the resolution of this urgent problem, and later in the voting on resolutions the difference in the positions of the Soviet Union and the United States -- the countries on which the removal of the nuclear danger largely depends -- was clearly evident. The Soviet position was clear and definite -- to end the arms race on earth and prevent it in space. In recent months the Soviet Union has put forward a number of important initiatives which have attested to its readiness to strive for a radical solution to this urgent problem. These initiatives were highly assessed by most delegations.

The U.S. position was different. In words the U.S. representatives advocate strengthening peace. In practice they have opposed the reaching of agreements on security and disarmament questions. The sole concession to public opinion by the U.S. delegation was a certain easing off of the rhetoric, which, as one of the delegates noted, was mainly to be explained by the danger of being isolated at the jubilee session.

The negative U.S. position was particularly obvious at the concluding stage of the session, when voting took place on the resolutions that had been discussed in committee. The U.S. delegation came out against virtually all resolutions aimed at reducing the nuclear threat. The United States voted against the resolutions on a nuclear arms freeze, on banning the development and production of new types of mass destruction weapons and weapons systems, and on banning the development, production, and stockpiling of all types of chemical weapons and on ensuring their destruction. Only the United States and Grenada abstained on the resolution on preventing an arms race in space, which was submitted by the nonaligned countries and was supported even by Washington's closest allies.

The U.S. delegation opposed the resolution on the immediate ending and banning of nuclear weapons tests. This step is entirely in keeping with the Republican administration's recent actions to further escalate the arms race, primarily the building up of the pace of research work linked with the implementation of the program for the creation of space strike weapons. After all, it is no secret that during the experiments and tests that are currently being conducted new and even more dangerous types and sorts of mass destruction weaponry are being devised and improved.

The overwhelming majority of UN states have long and persistently advocated the total and unconditional ending of nuclear tests by all nuclear powers.

In this respect the Soviet Union set an example of goodwill in announcing the introduction 6 August this year of a unilateral moratorium on such tests and expressing readiness to ban them on a permanent basis if the United States acted accordingly. Moreover, the Soviet Government proceeded on the basis that a test ban is not just an effective measure capable of serving as one of the obstacles in the way of a further nuclear arms race but is also a favorable prerequisite for eliminating the nuclear arsenals that have already been accumulated. Washington, however, immediately hastened to declare this peace initiative of the USSR's "yet another of Moscow's propaganda tricks."

The members of the international community assessed the Soviet Union's actions in quite another way. Delegates from any countries stressed that this gives the world a unique channe to stop the endless improvement of nuclear arms and to lead to a virtual immobilization [omertvleniye] of stockpiles of nuclear weapons. The conclusion of a multilateral treaty banning nuclear weapons tests by all states would be an inalienable element of the successful completion of efforts to reverse the nuclear arms race and prevent it spreading to new countries. The overwhelming majority of delegates voted for this resolution.

In voting against over 30 resolutions on disarmament questions the United States demonstrated its total disregard for the aspirations of the majority of UN countries and displayed yet again its intention to distance the United Nations from the solution of problems linked with nuclear arms.

PRAVDA ASSESSES CALL FOR MIDEAST CONFERENCE

PM231231 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Vladimir Belyakov "Commentator's Column": "Conference Needed"]

[Text] The UN General Assembly has adopted a resolution which again contains the call for the convocation of an international peace conference on the Near East. This step, the text notes, "would be a major UN contribution to the cause of achieving an all-embracing, just, and lasting settlement of the Arab Israeli conflict."

Let us recall that the initiative for holding such a conference with the participation of all interested parties, including the PLO, comes from the Soviet Union. It was put forward nearly 5 years ago at the 26th CPSU Congress. The purpose of this initiative is to create the machinery for the implementation of UN decisions on settling the Near East conflict, which, as is well known, are based first and foremost on the need to protect the rights and interests of the Arab states and peoples, the victims of Israeli aggression. They demand the withdrawal of Israeli troops from all the Arab lands occupied since 1967 and the securing of the legitimate national rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

As General Assembly decisions show -- and this is the third session in succession to have adopted a similar resolution -- the Soviet initiative enjoys wide international support. Nonetheless a peace confereence on the Near East has yet to be convened: The UN secretary general's recent report notes that the United States and Israel are not prepared to take part. The reason is obvious: Tele Aviv would like to reap the fruits of its aggression, while Washington fully supports it in this, hoping to strengthen its own positions in the region through separate deals.

But the "strategic allies" cannot help but take into account the sentiments which prevail in the world, and above all among the Arabs themselves.

They are in favor of convening an international conference on the Near East. It is indicated yet again by the results of the recent visit to Amman by Syrian Prime Minister 'A.R. al-Kasm and his talks with Jordanian leaders. That is why Washington and Tel Aviv have recently started talking about some kind of "international framework" for talks on a Near East settlement. But as the facts show, it only a matter of creating the semblance of an "international umbrella" as a cover for the same old essentially separate talks. It is characteristic that at this session both the United States and Israel once again came out against convening a conference.

It is clear that both Washington and Tel Aviv care little about the fate of peace in the Near East. As for the "peace-loving" rhetoric which abounds in statements by U.S. and Israeli leaders, it is designed only to camouflage their true aims: To force the Arabs to bow to the aggressor.

UN DISCUSSES ISRAELI ACTIONS IN OCCUPIED LANDS

LD260048 Moscow TASS in English 0006 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] New York, December 25 TASS -- TASS correspondent Vyacheslav Chernyshev reports:

The inhuman policy and practices of Israel on the occupied lands confirm the correctness of the conclusion drawn by the world community that Zionism is a form of racism. This was convincingly demonstrated during the discussion at the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly of the actions of Israel with regard to the population of the occupied lands that affect human rights. Those lands have been turned by Zionists into big concentration camps similar to the ones that existed in Europe at the time of the Nazi domination, Toufic Abouchaer [spelling as received], representative of Syria, has stated. The Israeli practices on the occupied Arab lands are very much like the repressive actions of the racist regime of South Africa against the people of South Africa and Namibia.

In Israel, the same as in South Africa, racism has become a state policy, a form of ideological self-expression, Clovis Maksoud, permanent observer of the Arab League at the U.N., said. This is why the Israeli authorities are trying to camouflage the racist nature of Zionism, the same as they are trying to not to reveal the final objectives of their policy aimed at the annexation of Arab territories.

Representatives of the world community pointed out with concern that those who claimed to belong to the "Zionist race of masters" were borrowing the methods of their policy and practices from the arsenals of fascism whose 40th anniversary of defeat had been observed by mankind this year. "Zionism is not the opposite of Nazism, it is rather its imitation. The actions of Zionists resemble very much those of Nazis, while the epithets used today by the Zionist propaganda with regard to the Palestinian resistance movement are practically identical to those used by the Nazis when they described the resistance movement against their atrocities," Zuhir al-Bayraqdar from Iraq said.

In this connection representatives of the world community pointed out with indignation that the overseas patrons of the Israeli invaders on whose support Tel Aviv fully relies are responsible for the atrocities committed by Israelis on Arab lands. It is noteworthy that only the "human rights advocates" from Washington and their Israeli partners opposed the resolution approved by the 40th session of the U.N. General Assembly on measures to be taken against fascist activities and various forms of the totalitarian ideology and practices based on racial intolerance, hatred and terror.

ANTI-SOVIET REPORT GOES TO U.S. CONGRESS

Report Features 'Distortion'

LD241332 Moscow TASS in English 1315 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Washington, December 24 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Alexander Shalnev:

The White House has forwarded another anti-Soviet fabrication to the Congress, its third report on "Soviet Noncompliance With Arms Control Agreements."

According to President Ronald Reagan, the report "is the product of months of careful technical and legal analysis by all relevant agencies of the United States Government."

Study of the "document," however, hardly leaves any doubts as to the fact that it has been cooked up by professional disinformers. Like the previous two reports, this one features total groundlessness, gross distortion of facts and misinterpretation of key provisions of arms control agreements.

For instance, the report accuses the Soviet Union of an alleged "violation" of the SALT-2 treaty by developing and producing a missile, RS-12M, known in the West as SS-25. The compilers of the fabrication just ignored the fact of which Soviet representatives timely, and in detail, informed the American side, namely: the missile is a modernized version (modernization within certain limits is not banned by the SALT-2 treaty) of the earlier model RS-12.

Just as groundless is the "accusation, contained in the report, that the USSR violates the anti-ballistic missile treaty by building a radar station in the Krasnoyarsk region. On this account, Washington prefers not to notice repeated statements by the Soviet side that the Krasnoyarsk facility is intended exclusively for tracking space objects and monitoring air space and, therefore, has no relation whatsoever to the ABM Treaty.

Other concoctions follow the same pattern. In advancing them: the Washington administration ignores not only obvious facts, but even the opinion of most prominent American experts. According to Spurgeon M. Keeny, former deputy director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, the report presents an unbalanced assessment of compliance with arms control accords. Another American expert, General Richard Ellis, former commander of the strategic air force, bluntly declared in the Congress that the Soviet Union has a good record of compliance.

This does not apply to the U.S. compliance record. Contrary to the report claims of the fullest observation of its commitments, Washington, by resorting to slanderous attacks on the Soviet Union, is apparently trying to conceal and justify its violations of arms control accords. The compilers of the report link many anti-Soviet insinuations with the ABM Treaty, the document which the United States is seeking to undermine by establishing a large-scale partially space-based anti-ballistic missile system within its "star wars" programme, thus instigating the arms race.

The President admitted, in fact, that the report on "noncompliance" is a prelude to real, not imaginary, violations on the part of the United States. The President recalled that he had ordered the Pentagon to draw up recommendations as to what reply actions should be undertaken by Washington, specifically with regard to the expansion of the programme of modernizing the U.S. strategic potential. The NBC television network observes in this connection that U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger in his secret memorandum to the President called for abandoning the SALT-2 treaty.

The purpose of the propaganda concoction is to slander the Soviet Union in the eyes of the world public and justify at the same time the U.S. large-scale military preparations. It is no accident that the report on alleged Soviet "violations" of arms control agreements was made at a time when the world public is expecting from Washington a constructive reply to the Soviet Union's proposal on a moratorium on any nuclear blasts. It is noteworthy that the anti-Soviet fabrication was issued only one month after the Soviet-American summit in Geneva which generated a hope worldwide for a constructive dialogue between the USSR and the United States, directed at terminating the arms race on earth and preventing it in outer space. Washington, however, prefers to vitiate the atmosphere by its slanderous attacks and ill-concealed threats to carry out fresh violations of treaty commitments.

'Fabrications' on Arms Issues

PM241705 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Dec 85 First Edition p 5

[Vitaliy Gan "Commentator's Column": "A Dirty Game"]

[Text] Washington -- The White House has sent Congress a report on the Soviet Union's so-called "violations" in the arms control sphere. This report, the third, is no more "conclusive" than its two predecessors. It is a gross falsehood and constitutes a collection of Pentagon inventions fabricated with a view to accusing the USSR of "violating" an accord and covering up and justifying their own violations of agreements in the arms control sphere.

The authors of the falsehood are not blessed with imagination, repeating basically the old calumnies about Soviet policy in this sphere which have been repeatedly exposed and refuted in the USSR at the most authoritative level. The U.S. press itself is forced to admit this, as are a number of prominent experts, noting the "disputable nature," to put it mildly, of the assertions contained in the report. This applies both to the Soviet Union's "violation" of the SALT II treaty in connection with its modernization of the RS-12 missile, which the United States calls a "new missile," and to the "violation" of the ABM Treaty through the creation in the Krasnoyarsk region of a radar station designed for space research.

According to recent reports, White House deputy press secretary L. Speakes has announced (at a briefing, as if in passing), that the United States will adhere, at least for the time being, to the provisions of the SALT II Treaty. "However, debates on this question within the administration have by no means finished," NBC television stresses, reporting that "in a secret memorandum to the President, Defense Secretary Weinberger called for the denunciation of this treaty, which the United States has not ratified."

What lies behind the dirty game being played by those who oppose any brakes on the arms race is convincingly exposed today by statements made by politicians in the United States itself. Thus Democratic Senator E. Kennedy's statement met with a great response -- he called on the administration to confirm its adherence to the SALT II provisions, deeming this to be extremely necessary for the attainment by the sides of mutually acceptable accords on curbing the nuclear arms race.

It was clearly no coincidence that the notorious report appeared at precisely the moment when the world public awaits a constructive response from the White House to the Soviet proposal for a moratorium on all nuclear explosions. Instead, Washington is maneuvering, avoiding giving a direct answer, and displaying a negative reaction to the Soviet proposal. Here various provocative attacks are used, such as accusing the USSR of violating the SALT II treaty. This approach can only be called irresponsible. It in no way accords with the "spirit of Geneva," but is clearly aimed at complicating Soviet-U.S. relations.

U.S. USES 'ECONOMIC WARFARE' TO FIGHT SOVIET UNION

PM201645 Moscow NEW TIMES in English No 49, Dec 85 pp 18-21

[Oleg Morgachev article: "The Technological Blockade"]

[Text] Economic warfare against the U.S.S.R. is a major component of the anti-communist "crusade." The United States is out to exhaust the Soviet Union economically by forcing a new round in the arms race on it. One purpose of the "star wars" programme, for instance, is to compel the U.S.S.R. to shoulder the burden of non-productive spending running into the billions and to divert its material and intellectual resources away from economic and social development needs. At the same time, Washington is seeking to deny the U.S.S.R. opportunities to draw on the advantages accruing from the international division of labour, to prevent it from gaining access to the latest in Western technology, which, it assumes, we cannot do without. The U.S. is also out to restrict credits to finance foreign trade transactions with our country and, in order to exhaust our foreign exchange reserves, is pressing on Western countries to curtail imports from us, primarily import of energy sources.

That Washington is seeking to involve other countries in its economic "crusade" is no new departure. Two years ago (issue No 21 for 1983) NEW TIMES dwelt on this as well as the fact that the economic warfare plans do not enjoy the unconditional support of the United States' allies. But the failure of the credit blockade of the Soviet Union and of the embargo on equipment for the Urengoy -- Western Europe gas pipeline did not cool the ardour of the Weshington hawks. In fact they proceeded to intrigue against East-West trade with redoubled energy and stepped up pressure on the West European countries and Japan to curtail economic ties with the U.S.S.R.

In its economic war against the Soviet Union, the White House has concentrated mainly on stopping the sale to it of the most-up-to-date technology. Restrictions on U.S. exports to the U.S.S.R. have been tightened latterly.

In July this year a new export regulation bill which introduced amendments and additions to the 1970 export act was passed by Congress and went into force. The new law extended the powers of the President as regards discriminatory trade and economic measures in relation to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. It also provides for new harsh sanctions for the sale to these countries of industrial equipment in violation of the new control regulations and restrictions introduced by the President out of foreign policy considerations.

Under pressure from industrial and farm interests operating contracts were exempted from the tighter restrictions in order to bolster up the shaken reputation of U.S. firms as reliable trading partners. These provisions, however, are virtually negated by a number of exceptions. For instance, the law empowers the President to prohibit or restrict the export or re-export of goods and technology even under existing contracts if this is found prejudicial to the United States' "strategic interests."

The new law also widens the powers of the Department of Commerce and the customs authorities. It instituted the post of assistant secretary of commerce in charge of export controls. The powers of the Department of Defence, which plays a leading part in tightening the screws in trade with the East, have been substantially widened. The new law gives legal force to the right granted the Pentagon by Presidential order in January this year to have access to all the information at the disposal of the Department of Commerce relating to the issue of licences for the export of high technology.

The Defence Department is empowered to veto the sale of this category of output not only to the socialist countries but also to a number of capitalist and developing countries from which, the Pentagon believes, they could find their way to the Soviet Union. Under the new law the Pentagon is to establish a special export control division subordinated to the assistant defence secretary for political matters. Article 2 of the export control act of 1979 was extended by including a paragraph stating that the acquisition by the Soviet Union of Western goods and technology had substantially increased its military and economic potential. And this allegedly presents a threat to the security of the United States and its allies and also of other "friendly nations" and necessitates additional military spending by the United States.

The new law leaves no doubt that the U.S. technological war against the socialist countries is a long-term proposition. And Washington is pressing this policy on its NATO allies, Japan, and also neutral countries.

During the past two years Washington has succeeded by political pressure and undisguised blackmail in getting the West to follow America's lead in the matter of exporting the latest technology to the Soviet Union. The December 1983 session of the NATO Council defined the main contours of a joint trade and economic policy towards the Soviet Union. According to an official U.S. spokesman, the chief purpose of this policy is to avoid handing over to the Russians equipment and technology they could use for military purposes. However, since Washington includes in this category practically all types of up-to-date civilian technology and equipment it is clear that the West European countries and Japan have taken a risky step towards complicity in Washington's technological war against the U.S.S.R.

From October 1982, when talks within the framework of the NATO Coordinating Committee for Control of Strategic Exports to Communist Countries (Cocom) on revision of the lists of goods subject to control began, to the committee's July 1984 session, the participating countries adopted about 60 of the roughly 100 U.S. proposals on restriction of exports to the socialist countries. Included in the list are microprocessors, printed integrated circuits, floating repair docks, etc. In July 1984 Cocom added about another 100 items to the banned list. The latest restrictions applied to computers, computer software, microelectronic equipment, robots, automatic telephone exchanges and communications equipment, space research equipment, composition materials and other types of equipment and technological processes.

Last year's Cocom session adopted also a strategy for a "controlled technological lag" of the U.S.S.R. and other CEMA countries, which boils down to the Cocom countries selling the U.S.S.R. and its allies only morally obsolete equipment and technology (no earlier than four years after its quantity production in the West, this being the average life-span of modern technology).

At their February 1985 session the Cocom countries went even farther. Once again giving in to Washington pressure, they agreed to change the procedure of revising the banned lists, going over from the commercial approach to the technological. From now on they will be revised constantly (about a quarter of the items annually), in line with technological development. According to Under-Secretary of State William Schneider, it is a matter above all of tightening to the maximum the procedure of examining applications for licences for the export of goods to the socialist countries.

In October Cocom set up a new body made up of military experts of the Cocom countries to assess the possibility of the latest technology being used for military purposes and to advise the committee on whether the export of one or another item to socialist countries should be prohibited or restricted. In other words, Washington has succeeded in getting Cocom to set up a military subcommittee, something its allies strongly objected to in the past.

It should be noted that the new U.S. export regulations act envisages the further strengthening of Cocom and a whole series of measures to this end. In negotiations with other Cocom members the administration is to seek agreement on heightening the Committee's role in "protecting national security interests" of its participants and on fuller observance by all the countries concerned of the multilateral export control regulations. This is primarily a matter of creating an integral system of penalties for "unlawful leakage" of technology and of reducing the number of items not subject to control. Clearly the U.S. is out to increase the role of Cocom as a strategic instrument for undermining East-West trade.

Washington has stepped up pressure also on other Western and some developing countries. Resorting to outright blackmail, the U.S. obtained the consent of Madrid to the entry of Spain into Cocom (see NEW TIMES No 41 for this year), and is threatening to penalize neutral West European countries that do not observe the American proscriptions. The establishment of an "Asian Cocom" to take in the industrially developed countries of East Asia and the Pacific is projected.

The U.S. got Spain to join Cocom and to pass legislation restricting the export of high technology to socialist countries by threatening to cancel the project for the construction of a large telephone equipment plant there by the American ATT corporation. In 1983 legislation discriminatory to the Soviet Union was introduced in Switzerland. Regulations governing the export and re-export of high technology have been toughened also in Sweden. At the end of last year the Austrian parliament, under the threat of Austria being denied access to America's technology and market, adopted a government-sponsored amendment to prohibit the re-export of foreign high technology to the socialist countries.

It is characteristic that the more concessions Washington wrings from its NATO allies and from neutral countries dependent on the import of U.S. technology, the tougher its attitude and the more high-handed its behaviour towards them becomes. In January President Reagan approved a directive giving the Pentagon the unprecedented right to veto the sale of high technology to 15 capitalist and developing countries. Moreover, the Defence Department was empowered to draw up the blacklist at its own discretion. According to Western press reports, Austria, Finland, Sweden, Switzerland, Liechtenstein, India, Singapore, Hong Kong, Malaysia and half a dozen other countries have been entered on it -- just because the Pentagon fears that new technology may reach the Soviet Union through them. What's more, Assistant Secretary of Defence Richard Perle said frankly that the U.S. was considering the possibility of stopping the issuance of licences for deliveries of the latest technology to all West European NATO countries and Japan.

The F.R.G. DIE WELT reports that the U.S. has already banned the export to Western Europe of high-speed integrated circuits, powerful computers and many other micro-electronic items. To control over the export of ready high technology has been added control over its designing. At the same time access to U.S. technological research has been radically restricted for West European and Japanese scientists. The Western press reports that West European researchers are no longer admitted to scientific conferences relating to scientific and technological research under way in the U.S. The ban extends in particular to electronics, computers, alloys and plastics.

In violation of elementary standards of international law, the U.S. is trying to extend its "jurisdiction" in matters of trade to other countries. Official administration spokesmen have said that the export of any products containing American components included in a 700-page banned list drawn up by the Pentagon is subject to control by the U.S. Defence and Commerce departments. Other countries cannot sell or even transfer such equipment without the written consent of these departments. Failure to comply entails huge fines, cutting off supplies, exclusion from the U.S. market, and even prison sentences for heads of firms.

The Pentagon, together with the CIA, has compiled a list of more than 300 West European firms that have failed to comply with the U.S. regulations for trade with the socialist countries, and proceedings have been started against them (fines running into the millions have already been imposed on some West European companies).

The latest export regulations law empowers the U.S. President to introduce import restrictions on individuals and companies that infringe the American export control rules. It also contains an unprecedented provision authorizing U.S. agencies to violate the diplomatic immunity of foreign missions in Washington. The ASSOCIATED PRESS cited an official U.S. spokesman as saying that the law permits the search for banned exports even when this involves flouting the immunity of foreign embassies. Such actions leave no doubt that Washington is out at any price to involve other countries, including its allies, in the technological war against the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries without regard for their national interests and sovereignty.

The Cocom restrictions, the West European press says, have already become a substantial obstacle to East-West trade, above all West European trade with the socialist countries, which accounts for 80 per cent of the total volume of the industrial capitalist countries' trade with Eastern Europe; the United States' share in that trade is only 3 per cent. A report drawn up by the EEC committee on economic and industrial policy emphasizes that the restrictions cause the economy of the EEC countries considerable losses. The F.R.G. business mouthpiece Wirtschaftswoche writes that trade ties, especially those of the F.R.G., which is the chief trading partner of the U.S.S.R., may be seriously jeopardized. Guenter Moeller, machine-tool and precision instruments manufacturer, says that since every machine tool made in the Federal Republic contains electronic components, the tightening of the embargo policy has a detrimental effect also on other branches.

Moeller's apprehensions are understandable, for more than 10 per cent of the machinery and industrial equipment made in the F.R.G. is exported to East European countries. Trade with Eastern Europe provides jobs for 230,000 workers. All told, about two million people in Western Europe are engaged in filling orders placed by the socialist countries. The Cocom restrictions undermine West European and Japanese exports to Eastern Europe, 40-60 and even more per cent of which consist of up-to-date machines and industrial equipment.

The number of West European firms that have suffered losses as a result of Washington's new export restrictions is growing. One of these is the Belgian Pegard firm, which early this year, under U.S. pressure, had to turn down a boring and milling machine order from the Soviet Union worth 100 million Belgian francs. For the same reason, the British Plessey and General Electric and the Swedish Ericsson firms lost a profitable contract for an electronic automatic telephone exchange for Bulgaria. In spite of government support, the F.R.G. Standard Electrik Lorenz concern failed to get Cocom permission for the export to Hungary of a similar telephone exchange. The British Government forbade the Consarc Engineering firm to deliver induction vacuum furnaces to the Soviet Union under a contract concluded earlier, with the result that the firm had to pay a large sum for breach of contract. The list could be continued.

There has been much talk latterly in a number of West European countries about imbalances in trade with the Soviet Union, which are ascribed to the Soviet Union's alleged unwillingness to buy more industrial equipment. The facts, however, show that it is precisely the restrictions on the sale to the Soviet Union of high technology that is one of the main reasons for the slow-down in the growth rate of these countries' exports to the U.S.S.R. How can one speak of wishing to expand export while at the same time constantly introducing new restrictions? The Soviet Union can hardly be expected to buy outdated technology. If the countries concerned really want to promote trade with us, they should remove the proscriptions that obstruct it.

Their hopes of propitiating Washington by yielding to it and thereby protecting themselves from its interference in other areas of trade relations with the socialist countries have been disappointed. Experience shows that yielding to U.S. demands only invites more demands. It has also been demonstrated that Washington retreats only when faced with determined resistance, as was the case with the embargo on the supply of equipment for the Urengoy-Western Europe gas pipeline.

It is equally clear that on the pretext of preventing the "leakage" of technology, Washington is seeking to limit the transfer of high technology to West European countries and Japan, its main competitors on the world markets, so as to retard their scientific and technological prgogress and ensure itself superiority in this field. It is becoming increasingly obvious that under cover of foreign policy considerations the U.S. wants to preserve its predominant position vis-a-vis the EEC in the sphere of the most up-to-date technology, an EEC committee report says. For instance, control over exports that can be used for both military or civilian purposes is aimed at increasing America's technological lead over its Western partners, the report adds.

As for Washington's expectations of being able to weaken the Soviet economy by means of a technological blockade, past experience affords ample proof of the utter futility of such hopes. The architects of such a policy forget that the Soviet Union has long since become a great scientific and technological power, that it has achieved complete technological independence. The U.S.S.R. is more self-reliant in science and technology than any other developed country, and it makes much less use of foreign scientific and technological achievements than the U.S., Japan and West European countries.

This underscores the absurdity of the transatlantic hawks' contention that the Soviet Union's military and economic potential has been substantially strengthened by acquisition of the latest Western equipment and technology. Competent experts in the West know very well that the Soviet Union's defence industry draws exclusively on its own scientific, technological and production potential. For obvious reasons we cannot allow ourselves to be dependent in the slightest on Western technology.

Today our country is steering a course aimed at increasing the rate of our social and economic advance through accelerated scientific and technological progress. The emphasis is placed primarily on research and development at home, on more effective utilization of the potential we have accumulated and on the all-round promotion of scientific and technological cooperation within the socialist community. At the same time, we have no wish to deny ourselves the additional advantages accruing from technological exchange with Western countries. But only on mutually beneficial terms. The U.S.S.R. and the other socialist countries will not submit to technological diktat. And those Western countries which, succumbing to the pressure and blackmail of the transatlantic hawks, consent to limiting trade with us would do well to give serious thought to the consequences of such a policy.

HIJACKED SOVIET AIRLINER LANDS IN CHINESE PASTURE

Soviet Gratitude for PRC Actions

LD251132 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 25 TASS -- An Antonov-24 plane, flying a local Aeroflot route, had to alter its course as a result of forcible actions by an armed criminal on board and landed in the northeastern part of the People's Republic of China. In connection with the case, the Chinese side adopted measures for finding the plane and returning the passagers and crew home as soon as possible.

The Soviet side expressed gratitude to the Chinese authorities for the spirit of good-neighbourly cooperation they displayed in the situation.

PRC Spokesman Confirms Hijacking

HK250808 Hong Kong AFP in English 0806 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Beijing, Dec 25 (AFP) -- A senior Chinese official today confirmed that a Soviet airliner had been hijacked to China and said that the crew and all the passengers had been safely returned to the Soviet Union.

Foreign Ministry spokesman Ma Yuzhen, said the plane, an Antonov 24, had been hijacked and landed in the western part of Heilongjiang Province, in northeast China on December 19.

"On December 21 the crew members and all the passengers returned to the Soviet Union safely," he said.

Mr. Ma, who confirmed the hijack in a brief statement at a weekly press briefing, refused to answer questions or divulge any further information.

An official of Gannan County, a herding area in Heilongjiang about 380 kilomatres (235 miles) from the Soviet border, told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the plane was still in a pasture where it made a forced landing last Thursday.

"The plane hasn't gone, it's still here," said the official, who told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE he was among the first Chinese officials to view the aircraft. "The people are gone, but the plane is still here," he said.

The official said the 39 passengers and four crew members had been transported on the evening of the following day to Chichihar, the site of the nearest airport, about 60 kilometres (37 miles) southwest of Gannan.

The Gannan county official indicated that the crew members, a pilot, co-pilot, navigator and attendant, had been detained separately from the other passengers but it was not possible to confirm whether they were charged with the hijacking.

It was not known whether the hijackers were among the passengers, crew or stowaways.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON KANG SONG-SAN MOSCOW VISIT

Talks Begin

LD241951 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1854 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Talks began today in the Kremlin between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kang Song-san, member of the Korean Workers' Party [WPK] Central Committee Politburo, premier of the DPRK Administrative Council.

Taking part in the talks were:

On the Soviet side: N.V. Talyzin, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, chairman of the USSR Gosplan; B.I. Aristov, minister of foreign trade; K.F. Katushev, chairman of the State Committee of the USSR Council of Ministers for Foreign Affairs; V.P. Lakhtin, deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan; N.M. Shubnikov, USSR ambassador to the DPRK.

On the Korean side: Kim Pok-sin, candidate member of the WPK Central Committee Politburo, deputy premier of the DPRK Administrative Council; Choe Chong-kun, DPRK minister of foreign trade; Chong Song-nam, DPRK minister of external economic affairs; Kim Hyong-yul, DPRK deputy minister of foreign affairs; An Pong-ki, deputy chairman of the DPRK Gosplan; Kim Chong-u, DPRK deputy minister of external economic affairs; Kwon Hui-kyong, DPRK ambassador to the USSR.

Matters of bilateral relations and certain topical international problems of mutual interest were discussed in an atmosphere of fraternal friendship and comradely cooperation.

The heads of government informed each other about socialist construction in the USSR and DPRK, about the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 6th WPK Congress. The attention of the Korean side was drawn to the active preparation under way in the Soviet Union for the routine CPSU congress, which is to adopt a new edition of the party program and is an important stage on the road of the systematic and all-round perfection of socialism, of the steady progress of Soviet society toward communism on the basis of accelerating the socioeconomic development of the country, in the struggle for peace and social progress.

Giving an appraisal of the most important events of the past period, N.I. Ryzhkov noted the growing unity of the countries of the socialist community and the strengthening of their interaction in the cause of the struggle for peace and against the aggressive plots of imperialism. In this respect he dwelled on the results of the 41st (extraordinary) session of the CEMA and the significance of the comprehensive program of scientific and technological progress of the CEMA member countries up to the year 2000 which was adopted at it.

The talks touched upon a broad circle of problems concerned with the further deepening and broadening of Soviet-Korean relations. Satisfaction was expressed at the dynamic development of cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK in light of the understandings at the highest level which were reached in May 1984 in Moscow. There was renewed confirmation of the joint striving to strengthen even further Soviet-Korean cooperation on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, in accordance with the treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual aid between the USSR and the DPRK in the interests of the Soviet and Korean peoples and of all the socialist countries.

Particular attention was paid to the state of and ways of further developing Soviet-Korean economic relations in the period 1986-1990 and in the longer term. Note was made of the importance of making active use of mutually advantageous foreign trade exchange between the two countries for speeding up the rates of growth of the national economy and for raising the level of the material and spiritual life of the population.

During the talks there was a discussion of the basic results of the consultations held at the level of planning organs of the two countries on economic cooperation for the period 1986-1990. There was an examination of the existing and planned new directions of developing economic links. Kang Song-san, on behalf of the Korean leadership, gave a high assessment of the contribution of the Soviet Union to the economic development of the DPRK. On the Soviet side there was confirmation of the readiness for further cooperation with DPRK on the basis of equality and mutual advantage, with the aim of raising its economic potential.

During the discussion on international problems the sides were united in their view that the maintenance of tension and mistrust in the work is connected primarily with the aggressive policy of imperialist circles. On the Korean side solidarity was expressed with the constructive, consistent line of the USSR of returning to international detente, curtailing the arms race, primarily in nuclear arms, and not permitting the militarization of space.

The head of the Korean Government expressed support and approval of the position of the Soviet Union at the Soviet-American summit in Geneva, which is important for the improvement of the international climate and the strengthening of peace.

Regarding the situation in Asia and the Far East the participants in the talks said that the current situation in this region, where of late the militaristic preparations of imperialism have been appreciably increased, urgently needs a collective search for effective roads toward peace and security on the continent. The Korean side noted the realistic and topical nature of the Soviet idea for an integrated approach to the problem of Asiatic security with the participation of all interested states. The Soviet side confirmed invariable support for the constructive proposals and steps of the DPRK for the settlement of the situation on the Korean peninsula, aimed at the creation in Korea of a peaceful nonnuclear zone, at the withdrawal from South Korea of all American troops, at the transformation of the unstable state of truce into a stable peace, at a reduction in military confrontation and the development of peaceful dialogue between north and south, and at the attainment on this basis of an independent, democratic unification of the country.

The Soviet and Korean sides expressed confidence that the talks which have begun will serve the further development and enrichment of the traditional relations of friendship and cooperation between the USSR and the DPRK, and the deepening of understanding between the governments and peoples of the two countries.

Dinner Speeches

LD242224 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2030 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- A dinner has been given in the Grand Kremlin Palace on behalf of the government of the USSR in honor of Kang Song-san. Also present with the premier were the officials accompanying him on his visit.

On the Soviet side were comrades N.I. Ryzhkov, G.A. Aliyev, Y.K. Ligachev, E.A. Shevardnadze, N.V. Talyzin, deputies of the chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, USSR ministers, and other officials. N.I. Ryzhkov gave a speech at the dinner.

Comrade N.I. Ryzhkov's speech.

Relations of friendship, mutual aid, and cooperation closely link the peoples of the Soviet Union and the DPRK, he said. We are united by common goals in the construction of a new society and in the struggle for peace and social progress. This is the main thing that determines the political content of the contacts between the leaders of our countries, which have recently been taking on an evermore active and fruitful character. And, of course, both sides assign primary significance to fully implementing the accords which were reached at the highest level in the course of last year's visit to the USSR by a DPRK party and state delegation headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Korean Workers' Party Central Committee, president of the DPRK.

The talks which began today are taking place in an atmosphere of comradely mutual understanding and friendship. For this reason we have all grounds to expect that they will be a significant landmark in the development of our relations, and that they will lay a good foundation for the further deepening of mutually beneficial economic and scientific-technical cooperation for the period 1986-1990 and for the more distant future. We have already accumulated a large amount of experience in cooperation. How effective is the combination of the efforts of the USSR and the DPRK can be well seen, in particular, in the example of the dozens of national economic projects which have been brought into service in the DPRK with the assistance of the Soviet Union, and which now make up the backbone of the power industry, metallurgy, engineering, and other branches of the economy. Cooperation is developing in fisheries, agriculture, and the timber industry.

We are examining a number of important cooperation questions in the light of the existing favorable prospects for a further strengthening of bilateral ties. These questions include the rendering of technical assistance in the creation of new enterprises in the DPRK, the development of production cooperation, deepening the international socialist division of labor. Soviet-Korean cooperation should make a growing contribution to the cause of socialist construction in both countries.

Our meeting with our Korean comrades is taking place during an important period -- on the eve of the 27th CPSU Congress. The efforts of the party and of the whole Soviet people are directed toward implementing the CPSU's strategic course aimed at accelerating the country's socioeconomic development on the basis of an all-round expansion of scientific and technological progress.

New prospects and opportunities are opening up along this path for cooperation with the fraternal socialist countries.

This is borne out by the results of the extraordinary session of the CEMA, which just took place in Moscow, which adopted an all-round program of scientific-technical progress of CEMA member countries up to the year 2000. It reflects the peaceful orientation of our cooperation and the interest of socialist countries in strengthening universal peace.

The Soviet-American summit meeting in Geneva was a major event of international life. The world public assessed highly the USSR's constructive approach to solving the key problem of the present day -- halting the arms race, eliminating the threat of nuclear catastrophe. We express gratitude to the Korean comrades for supporting the Soviet Union's foreign policy efforts in this direction.

The situation in Asia, the region where nuclear weapons were first used 40 years ago, is a cause of particular concern for our two countries. In recent years here the military activity of imperialism has been appreciably increased.

A build-up continues of military potential in the region in immediate proximity to the borders of the USSR, DPRK, and other socialist countries of Asia. Military cooperation between the United States, Japan, and South Korea, which is increasingly acquiring the nature of a bloc, is being expanded. The increase in militaristic tendencies in Japan cannot fail to arouse the concern of Asiatic peoples. Stockpiles of American nuclear missile weapons are increasing in South Korea. Tension is being whipped up in other regions of Asia, too.

The time has come for an integrated approach to problems of security in Asia, the essence of which, as was stressed by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, should consist of joining the efforts of all Asian states in the name of guaranteeing peace and stability.

The peace-loving policy of socialist Korea plays a large, positive role in the struggle for improving the situation in the Asian-Pacific Ocean region. The DPRK's proposals, envisaging the withdrawal of American troops from South Korea and turning the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free zone are receiving a broad response in the world. Your proposals to replace the agreement on an armistice with a peaceful agreement, to draw up a declaration on nonaggression between north and south, to hold talks at parliamentary level, as well as other of your steps, leading to a noramlization of the situation and relaxation tension on the Korean peninsula, receive full understanding and support in the Soviet Union.

We see a direct link between the DPRK's initiative on the peaceful unification of the country and the Soviet proposal for an integrated approach to the problems of security in Asia. An atmosphere of mutual trust and peace on the continent will facilitate the solution of Korea's national problem.

The Soviet people value relations of friendship and cohesion between the USSR and DPRK secured by our joint struggle for freedom, independence, and socialism and by our treaty of friendship, cooperation, and mutual aid, whose 25th anniversary we shall be marking next year. Allow me to assure you, dear Korean friends, that the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government will continue to spare no effort toward the further strengthening and development of fruitful ties with the Korean Workers' Party and the fraternal Korean people on the unshakable principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian, socialist internationalism.

In conclusion N.I. Ryzhkov wished the workers of the DPRK new great successes in the struggle to realize the resolutions of the sixth congress of the Korean Workers Party under the proven leadership of the party Central Committee headed by comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the KWP, president of the DPRK; he spoke in favor of the strengthening of friendship and fraternal cooperation between the CPSU and the KWP, the USSR and the DPRK.

Kang Song-san then made a speech. The speeches of comrades N.I. Ryzhkov and Kang Song-san were listened to attentively and met with applause. The dinner took place in a warm and friendly atmosphere.

We are very glad, Kang Song-san said, of the opportunity presented at the kind invitation of the Soviet Government to again visit our fraternal nieghbor, the USSR, and to meet together with our close Soviet comrades. With all our hearts we thank you for your warm reception and hospitality. We travelled to your country at a time when relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries are extending and developing at a new and higher level in the spirit of understandings reached during the visit of general secretary of the KWP Central Committee, President Kim Il-song, to the USSR in May last year.

This year, the exchange of friendly visits and mutual cooperation between our two countries were enlivened as never before. Our peoples festively marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of our homelands by a joint festival and thus demonstrated with the greatest force the indestructible might and vitality of Korean-Soviet friendship.

Our official friendly visit to the USSR is taking place during the final days of the year. We are very glad that because of this visit we shall be able to familiarize ourselves personally with the successes achieved recently by the Soviet people in the construction of socialism and communism, and that we shall be able to make a contribution to the development of relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our countries.

I am also glad to take advantage of this opportunity to get to know you, Comrade Ryzhkov, in your responsible post as chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and to express my friendly sentiments to you.

The Soviet people are now, in a situation of great political and labor upsurge, advancing with a vigorous step, preparing to give a worthy welcome to the 27th CPSU Congress, which will be an historic event in the country's life and will contribute to the comprehensive perfection of socialism.

Since the April plenum of the CPSU Central Committee under the tried and tested leadership of the CPSU, headed by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev, the Soviet people have been striving for great successes in the strengthening its level of organization and discipline, in speeding up the country's socioeconomic development and scientific-technological progress, in perfecting the system for the administration of the state, in strengthening the security and defense capability of the USSR. The constant attention of people on earth is riveed on this.

We are genuinely pleased with the successes of the Soviet people, as we are with our own, and we are convinced that a new qualitative turnaround will be made in your struggle aimed at the further progression of Soviet society toward communism. The strengthening and development of the USSR -- the motherland of great Leninism, the first socialist state in the world -- is of great significance for the growth of the forces of socialism as a whole and securing peace.

The CPSU, the government, and the people of the USSR are unfolding a decisive struggle in defense of peace and security in the whole world: they are against imperialism, for an end to the arms race on earth, averting its spreading to space, and for the implementation of real measures on nuclear disarmament.

At the recent Soviet-U.S. talks at summit level, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, displayed energetic activity aimed at implementing the peace-loving foreign policy of the Soviet Union, and at the same time he made a great contribution to an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations and the creation of possibilities improving the overall international climate.

We evaluate highly the position of principle which was held by Comrade M.S. Gorbachev at the Geneva meeting, and actively support the just initiatives and efforts of the USSR directed toward the defense of peace and security worldwide. The USSR is making active efforts not just in the name of peace in Europe but also for the establishment of goodneighborly relations between the countries of Asia and for ensuring peace and security in Asia. We are in ardent solidarity with this.

In Asia today, the Korean people, standing up face to face against imperialism, is reliably defending the eastern outpost of socialism. As a consequence of the ceaseless aggressive and fresh inflammatory plots by American imperialism which, by occupying South Korea, has turned it into its own nuclear outpost and is pushing ahead the knocking together of a tripartite military alliance between the United States, Japan, and the puppets of South Korea, the situation on the Korean peninsula remains, as before, extremely tense.

In a difficult situation, when there is a constant danger of war, our people, under the wise leadership of the party Central Committee headed by Comrade Kim Il-song, following the line of the three revolutions -- ideological, technological and cultural -- is working energetically on the reeducation of man, the reconstruction of society, and the transformation of nature and is achieving astounding successes in the struggle for implementation of the 10 long-term tasks of socialist economic construction ahead of schedule. Our party and the government of the republic, taking as its point of departure a consistent peace-loving policy and awareness of its great responsibility to mankind, is making all efforts to reduce tension, remove the threat of war on the Korean peninsula, and peacefully resolve the Korean question through dialogue and negotiations.

This is clearly reflected in our realistic and rational proposals: a proposal to establish a democratic, confederal republic of Korea; a proposal to hold trilateral talks; and a proposal to conduct extensive dialogue between north and south. In the light of the speediest possible implementation of the positive results of the Soviet-U.S. summit meeting, the United States should take steps to remove immediately all forms of nuclear weapon illegally imported into South Korea and evacuate its troops. With the energetic support of the Soviet people and of other progressive peoples of the world, our people will wreck attempts by splitters to create "two Koreas", achieve the evacuation of U.S. troops from South Korea, and unfailingly implement an independent, peaceful reunification of the homeland. The Soviet people energetically support, and are in solidarity with the struggle of our people for the building of socialism and the reunification of the homeland. Our people always remember this and are grateful for it.

Korean-Soviet friendship is the unbreakable friendship of class brothers which has arisen historically, steadfastly strengthening, and which has developed under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism in the course of the common struggle against imperialism, for the triumph of the great cause of socialism and communism. Our people value highly the great Korean-Soviet friendship and will continue to strive for the further flourishing and development of the traditional relations of fraternal friendship and cooperation between our parties, countries, and peoples in all spheres of politics, economics and culture. In conclusion, Kang Song-san spoke in favor of eternal friendship and cohesion between the Korean and Soviet peoples, and he wished firm health and long years of life to M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to Comrade Kim Il-song, and to all comrades present.

Gorbachev, Song-san Talks

LD251104 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow December 25 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, had a meeting today with Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea (WPK), premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea (DPRK), who had arrived in the Soviet Union for an official friendly visit.

The dynamic development of Soviet-Korean relations was pointed out with satisfaction during the conversation which passed in a warm and comradely atmosphere, and the CPSU's and the WPK's striving of deepen cooperation in accordance with the understandings reached during the visit to Kim Il-song, general secretary of the WPK Central Committee, president of the DPRK, to the USSR in 1984, was emphasized.

Mikhail Gorbachev and Kang Song-san positively evaluted the achieved level of economic relations between the USSR and the DPRK and called for further expanding them.

During an exchange of views on a number of topical international problems, Kang Song-san pointed out that the Soviet Union's peace initiatives in the interests of ending the arms race and removing the threat of nuclear war meet with broad support among the Korean people. Mikhail Gorbachev gave a high appraisal of the DPRK's insistent efforts aimed at keeping peace and security in the Korean Peninsula.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee wished the working people of the DPRK new successes in the building of socialism under the leadership of the WPK and in the cause of peaceful reunification of the country.

Song-san Visits Sights

LD260034 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Today Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party and premier of the Administrative Council of the DPRK visited the Moscow Likhachev vehicle works, the ZIL production association The guest inspected the production facility.

Kang Song-san visited the Mausoleum of Vladimir Ilyich Lenin and laid a wreath. He paid his respects to the creator of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the founder of the first socialist state in the world with a minute's silence. He laid a wreath at the Tomb of the Unknown soldier by the Kremlin wall paying a tribute of great respect to the Soviet soldiers who died in the struggle against fascism for the sake of peace on earth.

In the evening Kang Song-san watched the ballet by Khachaturian "Spartak" in the Bolshoy theatre of the USSR. Together with the guest in the central box, where hung the state flags of the DPRK and the USSR, were Comrade Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR and other officials. Before the beginning of the performance the national anthems of the two countries were played.

Leaves for Leningrad

LD260633 Moscow TASS in English 0622 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS -- Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, left Moscow for Leningrad today. He is currently in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. At the airport he was seen off by Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, by Geydar Aliyev, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, first deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, and by other officials.

Agreements Signed

LD260936 Moscow TASS in English 0915 GMT 26 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 26 TASS -- Talks between Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the Administration Council of the DPRK, which were held in the Grand Kremlin Palace, have been wound up. An exchange of views was continued both on issues of bilateral ties and on other matters of mutual interest.

The sides have devoted considerable attention to a search for new forms of perfecting Soviet-Korean cooperation, which successfully develops in all fields. The heads of the governments stressed the importance of a rational and full use of the available opportunities and reserves for further deepening and broadening trade-economic and scientific-technological ties on an equal, mutually beneficial and balanced basis. Upon completion of the talks Nikolay Ryzhkov and Kang Song-san signed an agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the DPRK on economic and technological cooperation and an agreement between the Governments of the USSR and the DPRK on economic and technological cooperation in the construction of a nuclear power plant in the DPRK.

Upon completion of the official friendly visit to the USSR of Kang Song-san, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, premier of the DPRK Administration Council, a joint communique has been adopted whose text is to be issued later.

TALYZIN, MPR OFFICIAL SIGN ECONOMIC PROTOCOL

LD260055 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] A protocol on the results of coordination of the USSR and Mongolian national economic plans for 1986-90 was signed today in Moscow. The measures agreed upon are aimed at accelerating the process of intensification and enhancing the efficiency of production through the introduction of advanced equipment and technology, improving the quality and technical standard of production, and making fuller use of both countries' scientific and technical and production potentials and capacities. Proposals for solving a number of major problems relating to the national economy have been drawn up.

The protocol was signed by Comrade Talyzin, CPSU CC Politburo candidate member, USSR Council of Ministers first deputy chairman, USSR Gosplan chairman, and Comrade Jasray, member of CC of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, Council of Ministers deputy chairman and State Planning Commission chairman [as received] of the Mongolian People's Republic.

PAKISTANI MINISTER'S 'DISTORTION' OF FACTS ON DRA

LD252325 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1730 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 25 Dec (TASS) -- TASS observer Valeriy Vavilov writes: Pakistani Foreign Affairs Minister Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, addressing a joint session of both houses of Parliament, has attempted to lay the blame for the situation in Afghanistan on the Soviet Union. The Pakistani minister's assertions are a crude distortion of the true state of affairs. It is well known that it is certainly not the limited Soviet contingent, introduced into Afghanistan at the request of the lawful government in accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighborliness, and Cooperation, that is preventing the normalization of the situation in Afghanistan. The normal peaceful life of the Afghan people, who have firmly chosen the path of democratic revolutionary changes, above all is disturbed by the United States and its allies, who have usurped the right to interfere in a sovereign state's internal affairs and have unleashed a bloody undeclared war against the people and lawful Government of the DRA. It is the United States that inspires the Afghan counterrevolution. The dushman gangs are armed with American money and American instructors teach them the "art" of killing. Following the orders of their American bosses, the gangs of counterrevolutionary scum commit monstrous crimes on Afghan soil, sparing neither old people, nor women or children, destroying schools, hospitals, and mosques.

By no means the least part is played by Pakistan in this undeclared war. More than a hundred centers for training counterrevolutionary bands have been set up on Pakistani territory at Washington's bidding; they receive more and more consignments of the latest American and other Western weapons through Pakistani ports and airports. U.S. spending on aid for the dushmans has reached a huge sum: 1.5 billion dollars. Carrying out Washington's will, which aims to step up the undeclared war against the DRA, tens of thousands of Pakistani soldiers presently are carrying out a large-scale punitive operation against freedom-loving Pushtun tribes, "liberating" the territory they inhabit with fire and blood in order to "facilitate" the dushman's actions. Also evident is the aim of this undeclared war; specifically, to eliminate people's power in the DRA, to restore the old feudal order, to set up a government that suits and obeys Washington, and to turn Afghanistan, just like Pakistan, into a bridgehead for military aggression. And, it is no good that the Pakistani foreign affairs minister, ignoring all these facts, debates recipes for the normalization of the Afghanistan situation. There is only one recipe here: to stop the interference war against the DRA. It is here that the key to normalizing the situation lies. And, as for the limited Soviet military contingent, as both the Soviet and the Afghan Governments have repeatedly stated, it will be withdrawn from Afghanistan as soon as foreign interference in that state's affairs ceases and guarantees are given that it will not be resumed in the future.

LEBEDEVA CRITICIZES IRAN'S ANTI-SOVIETISM

GF260846 Moscow in Persian To Iran 1700 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Vera Lebedeva commentary]

[Text] Dear listeners, Musavi-Khamene'i, the prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, recently, while addressing a seminar of military unit commanders in Tehran, claimed that Iran is of vital importance to the Soviet Union due to its oil reserves and as a result of a historical Soviet desire to have access to the warm waters of the Persian Gulf.

He tried to equate the policies of the two superpowers, the Soviet Union and the United States, toward Iran. Our commentator Mrs Lebedeva has written the following on the subject:

Such allegations are not new in Tehran. The Shah's propaganda machinery, which used to continuously fan (?the fire of anti-Sovietism) spread such allegations. What proof is offered? The past and present storytellers of the myth of the Soviet danger have no proof , nor can they find any. For example, let us take a look at the thesis on the Soviet desire for Iranian oil reserves. This thesis [word indistinct] resist any criticism economically or politically. The Soviet Union, which respects the right of the masses to control their own natural wealth, has never has any designs on Iran's oil. Besides, let us not forget that the Soviet Union is the first country in the world when it comes to oil production.

Any effort to attribute a desire by our country to obtain warm water facilities cannot stand up to criticism either. The Soviet Union staunchly supports the principle of respect for the sovereignty of other countries. Our country is powerful and has access to the oceans of the world. Any allegations about a desire to reach warm waters through Iran is part of the ammunition of Western propaganda and their monarchist allies.

As far as efforts to equate the policies of our socialist country with those of the United States are concerned, it is sufficient to say that these efforts are carried out with unsuitable weapons and equipment. The United States and Soviet Union have very opposing policies toward Iran. The United Stated has a hand in starting the fire to the Iran-Iraq war. Currently it is using all its power to continue and expand this war. The Soviet Union has, from the start of the Iran-Iraq war, called for a peaceful solution to this bloodletting.

The United States, stating the need to defend its interests in the Persian Gulf, is strengthening military facilities in the region, modernizing its bases, and stationing the oppressive RDF colse to Iranian borders. The Soviet Union supports the proposal to turn the Indian Ocean and the Persian Gulf into a region of peace. Realities satisfactorily show that current efforts to downgrade Soviet foreign policy are without any foundations, just like the anti-Soviet propaganda of the West and the monarchists.

FURTHER ON ROMANIAN FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Meets Ryzhkov

LD241302 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1245 GMT 24 Dec 85

["Conversation in the Kremlin" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and Ilie Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee, began a discussion in the Kremlin today.

Under discussion are questions of Soviet-Romanian relations, which are developing on the basis of the Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance between the USSR and the Romanian Socialist Republic and are in keeping with the accords reached at the summit level.

The Romanian minister arrived in Moscow on Monday for an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government.

'Warm, Comradely' Talks

LD241508 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, December 24 TASS -- Nikolay Ryzhkov, a member of the Political Bureau of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the USSR, today received in the Kremlin Ilie Vaduva, a member of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party and foreign minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who is staying in the Soviet Union on an official friendly visit.

The conversation covered issues of Soviet-Romanian relations. An intention was expressed to continue applying efforts to develop cooperation between the Soviet Union and the Socialist Republic of Romania in political, economic, cultural and other fields. Note was taken with satisfaction of the dynamic growth of Soviet-Romanian economic ties. The fulfillment of agreed measures to extend them substantially in the next five-year period will help a successful social and economic advancement of both countries.

New opportunities for this will be opened by a long-term program for developing economic, scientific and technological cooperation between the USSR and Romania through the year 2000, whose drafting is now being completed.

A high assessment was given of the 41st special sitting of the session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CEMA), which has adopted a comprehensive program for scientific and technological progress of the member countries up to the year 2000.

As opinions were exchanged on the situation in the world, stress was laid on the importance of executing a foreign policy as defined at a meeting of the Political Consultative Committee in Sofia and during meetings of the top leaders of the Warsaw Treaty member states. Note was taken of the significance of this course as a constructive, stabilizing factor of world politics.

The conversation took place in a warm, comradely atmosphere.

Shevardnadze Hosts Luncheon

LD242153 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1920 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Moscow, 24 Dec (TASS) -- Eduard Shevardnadze, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, USSR minister of foreign affairs, today gave a luncheon in honor of Ilie Vaduva, member of the RCP Central Committee, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania. Present at the luncheon on the Soviet side were M.V. Zimyanin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; Yu.P. Batalin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; S.V. Chervonenko, head of department of the CPSU Central Committee; USSR ministers; chairmen of USSR state committees; and other officials.

Addressing the guest, E.A. Shevardnadze said: We have had a useful exchange of views and were able once again to be convinced that relations between our countries are developing fruitfully in all areas. The accords in principle and the understanding reached at the personal meetings and in contacts between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, are determinant for them. These relations are based on the firm foundation of the treaty on friendship, cooperation, and mutual assistance, which reliably serves the interests of both countries. Their development is a notable contribution to the collective cause of the fraternal socialist countries.

The talks which have taken place confirm that at the present stage we see our main task in preserving and strengthening peace, deflecting the nuclear threat, halting the arms race and not allowing its being spread to new spheres. The meeting between M.S. Gorbachev and President R. Reagan, which took place in Geneva, has created favorable preconditions for the lowering of international tension and the drawing up of practical accords on a radical reduction of nuclear arsenals in combination with a ban on the creation of space strike weapons.

It is important that an accord in principle on the object and aims of the talks between the USSR and the United States on nuclear and space armaments was clearly confirmed in Geneva.

The Soviet Union truly conforms to the spirit of Geneva, taking steps, including unilateral ones, intended to further advance that which was begun at the meeting of the highest leaders of the USSR and United States. As is known, the Soviet side has as a demonstration of good will withdrawn from alert duty the SS-20 missiles additionally deployed earlier in the European zone. The fixed installations for these missiles have been dismantled. This was all done after the meeting in Geneva.

The moratorium introduced by the Soviet Union on any nuclear explosions has been valid since 6 August this year. We are calling upon the United States to cease carrying out such explosions. Were they to follow our example, a bilateral moratorium would be established, which would be the first major step on the road of stopping the nuclear arms race.

The Soviet side has expressed its readiness, in the aim of raising the effectiveness of verification, to make use of the famous proposal by the six states to set up on their territories special stations monitoring the fulfillment of the accord on the termination of tests. Moreover, we have informed the U.S. Government of the fact that we are ready to go even further -- to reach an agreement in the event of the establishment of a mutual moratorium -- on some measures of verification in situ, in order to be fully sure that such a moratorium is being observed. We also did this after Geneva.

I would also like to remind you of the fact that for some years now the USSR has not been carrying out any antisatellite weapons tests, notwithstanding the fact that the U.S. side is continuing these tests. Here also we are acting in the spirit of Geneva and showing restraint in the hope that the U.S. side will after all prefer to stop in this dangerous direction of the arms race. In other words, in our practical deeds, we are embodying the spirit of Geneva, the understanding achieved there.

Against this background, the line being followed by the U.S. side cannot fail to put one on one's guard. Let us put it bluntly: A whole series of statements and actions by Washington of late do not correspond to the accords in Geneva.

What is plainly felt in all of this is the mood of those U.S. forces which have always counted on confrontation, on whipping up the arms race, on increasing tension, and who would like to hold back, or better, break off the process begun in Geneva. Unfortunately, this destructive approach also manifests itself, in the positions from which spokesmen of the U.S. Administration speak. For it is a fact that Washington has not reacted positively, has not responded, to a single manifestation of our good will, nor to a single constructive signal from us. They have not taken a single practical step there in the field of security which would correspond to the meaning of the Geneva accords and contribute to their development.

Do actions to step up the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative" really accord with it? Are its steps to establish understandings with its allies to realize the "star wars" project really in this direction? In essence, some West European countries which are getting involved in this project are acting in a way which is directly contrary to the Geneva mutual understanding. Britain has become a direct accomplice in extending the arms race to space, undermining the treaty on limiting systems of antimissile defense. The FRG Government is also close to this. A wide gap between statements in support of the results of Geneva and actions which undermine these results is characteristic of the conduct of the governments of these countries. The peoples are waiting not for dutiful peaceloving words, but actions which are useful for peace [mir] and international security.

We cannot but also pay attention to the fact that high-ranking representatives of the U.S. Administration, including the U.S. secretary of state, have recently started to speak in a language which is different from the language of the Geneva meeting. What does this mean? Is it accidental? Or is it something greater? For politicians must think of the consequences of their utterances, see the boundary beyond which rhetoric destroys trust and creates obstacles for conducting a constructive dialogue. And when the political-territorial realities in Europe are being called into doubt, this is already playing with fire.

Also completely irresponsible are lofty phrases about the role of strength, claims that allegedly precisely the build-up of U.S. strength has made talks with the Soviet Union possible. First, such claims contain not a grain of truth. Second, they are extremely harmful, for they not only justify the arms race but can also create additional complications along the road of the realization of the accord on holding future Soviet-U.S. meetings.

Such statements and such behavior are not merely in disharmony with, but on the contrary, they run counter to a resolution of the problem of improving Soviet-U.S. relations of normalizing the Geneva international situation, that is, against the essence of what above all was agreed upon at the Geneva meeting.

Today as never before, responsible policy consists of making a sober assessment of the realities of the modern world, appreciating where a course toward stepping up tension and encouraging an uncontrolled arms race can lead, and drawing practical conclusions from this. Unfortunately, many Western politicians lack their sense of responsibility.

In today's complex and sometimes dangerous conditions, it is the task of all progressive, peace-loving forces to redouble their efforts, and not permit a new slide toward confrontation, or further aggravation of the international situation. It is especially important that all the socialist countries work concertedly and speak from unified positions.

This was also dealt with at the talks which took place between us, Comrade Vaduva. And on this there is total coincidence of position between us and our Romanian friends. Our countries have clear and reliable reference points in the struggle for lasting peace. They are contained in the decisions which were adopted at the meetings of the supreme party and state leaders of the fraternal participant countries in the Warsaw Pact in Sofia and Prague. Let me assure you that we shall steadfastly strengthen our common property -- the unity and cohesion of the fraternal countries of socialism. M.S. Gorbachev described this aspect of our foreign policy as the first precept of the CPSU and the Soviet state.

I. Vaduva made a speech in reply.

He said: Lasting relations of friendship and fruitful comprehensive mutually beneficial cooperation have come about between our peoples, countries, and parties in the interests of the cause of socialism and communism, peace and cooperation in Europe and throughout the world. I should like to note the enormous significance of meetings between the leaders of our parties and states, of the conversations between N. Ceausescu, secretary general of the RCP and president of the SRR, and M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Our party and state, the minister continued, puts at the center of its international activity the development of relations of friendship, solidarity, and fraternal cooperation with all socialist countries, first and foremost with neighboring countries, within the framework of which a special role belongs to the Soviet Union.

The exchange of views that took place enabled us to examine in a spirit of trust, friendship, and mutual respect a wide circle of issues of bilateral cooperation and to express a common desire to do everything to expand political, economic, scientific, technological, cultural, and other relations between Romania and the Soviet Union. We also looked at a series of topical issues of international life.

Economic relations have special importance within the overall framework of Romanian-Soviet relations. We give great importance to the expansion and deepeningof trade turnover, industrial cooperation, and production specialization for the long-term, and to the deepening of scientific and technological cooperation.

We are cooperating on a bilateral and multilateral basis in the interests of carrying out to the full the decisions of the economic summit conference of the CEMA member countries. We also pay great attention to the integrated program of scientific and technical cooperation. The working people of Romania are following with keen interest and are sincerely overjoyed by the considerable successes of the Soviet people, with which they are greeting the 27th CPSU Congress -- an historic event in the life of the party and country.

We see in this a new and mighty contribution with which the USSR is making toward affirming of the prestige of socialism in the world, to the cause of peace and social progress. The Romanian people, like all peoples of the world, followed the summit meeting in Geneva with keen attention. The actual holding of the meeting and the adoption of the joint statement are particularly important facts. However, the arms race is not ceasing and actions aimed at militarizing space are continuing. Our party and state consider that it is essential to do everything to move on from statements to specific understanding and to effective disarmament measures.

In the spirit of the decisions of the 13th RCP Congress, the party and state will cooperate consistently on the international arena with the USSR, with the socialist countries which are members of the Warsaw Pact and with all the socialist states in order to ensure disarmament, peace, and the triumph of reason.

The luncheon passed in a friendly atmosphere.

AKHROMEYEV, KULIKOV ATTEND OLAH'S FUNERAL

PM231454 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "I. Olah's Funeral"]

[Text] Budapest, 19 Dec -- The Hungarian working people and the Hungarian People's Army servicemen today paid their last respects to Army General I. Olah, member of the MSZMP Central Committee and Hungarian minister of defense. A funeral meeting attended by P. Losonczi, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and president of the Hungarian Presidential Council, G. Lazar, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, and other party and state leaders of the republic was held in the Hungarian capital.

Defense ministers and eminent commanders from the Warsaw Pact states, Marshal of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev, USSR first deputy defense minister and chief of general staff of the USSR Armed Forces, and Marshal of the Soviet Union V.G. Kulikov, commander in chief of Warsaw Pact states' Joint Armed Forces, arrived in Budapest to attend I. Olah's funeral.

L. Czinege, deputy chairman of the Hungarian Council of Ministers, delivered a speech at the meeting. Army General I. Olah was buried in Budapest's Kerepes cemetery. On the same day G. Lazar received the defense ministers and eminent commanders who attended the funeral. Marshals of the Soviet Union S.F. Akhromeyev and V.G. Kulikov were present at the reception.

BULGARIAN DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER INTERVIEWED

LD241227 Moscow TASS in English 1148 GMT 24 Dec 85

[Text] Sofia, December 24 TASS -- More than five months have passed but the American side has not yet given a positive reply to the Soviet Union's appeal for the USA to accede to the Soviet moratorium on any nuclear explosions, Mariy Ivanov, first deputy foreign minister of Bulgaria, said in an interview with TASS correspondent Yuriy Tyssovskiy. There is only one week left before the expiration of the term of the Soviet Union's unilateral moratorium, he stressed. Will mankind's hopes for a lasting peace and detente be revived? The meeting in Geneva showed that such opportunities exist and that it is now necessary to support words by concrete actions.

The Soviet moratorium, Mariy Ivanov said, is a new manifestation of the Soviet Union's sincere desire to create appropriate conditions for a decisive turn in international relations, a turn for detente and termination of nuclear weapon tests would become a serious barrier in the way of development of such weapons and become a condition without which any reduction and complete elimination of the existing nuclear arsenals are inconceivable. At the same time the Soviet Union suggested a series of effective measures to verify the observance of the moratorium and is prepared to discuss any other measures towards this end. There exist all the necessary conditions now for removing the nuclear danger that is hanging over mankind. The only thing needed is political goodwill and realism. It is now up to the United States, Mariy Ivanov stressed.

ROMANIAN, BULGARIAN BALKANS APPEAL VIEWED

LD251914 Moscow TASS in English 1906 GMT 25 Dec 85

["Step In The Only Correct Direction" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, December 25 TASS -- TASS commentator Yevgeniy Verlin writes:

The last days of the outgoing year have brought for the Europeans one more major political initiative aimed at ensuring a safer future. Two Balkan countries, Romania and Bulgaria, have called upon their neighbours to make the Balkan peninsula a zone free from chemical weapons. The call was made by Todor Zhivkov and Nicolae Ceausescu in pursuance of the package of proposals of the socialist countries which were made from rostrums of different international forums, also in the recent statement of the Sofia meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty member states. The allied socialist countries consistently stand both for global solutions of problems of the arms race and international security, and solution of these issues regionally.

In autumn this year the GDR and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic called upon the FRG to enter into negotiations on establishing on the territory of these three countries a zone free from chemical weapons. That call, which had a broad response, was supported by other socialist states, prominent politicians and the public of West European countries. As to the USSR, it has repeatedly declared that it is ready to make its utmost towards establishing in Europe nuclear-free zones and zones free from chemical weapons.

Washington holds an opposite stand. U.S. militaristic circles regard, and not without ground, the ideas of establishing zones free from chemical weapons as an obstacle to their plans of deploying in Europe the newest types of that barbarous means of mass destruction -- binary chemical munitions. Chemical weapons are by their nature the aggressor weapons. Besides, as was shown by the U.S. dirty war in Vietnam, it is spearheaded mainly against civilians who do not have, as different from the army, sufficient anti-chemical protection means. In the Pentagon's European arsenals, located thousands miles away from the U.S. shores, chemical weapons have now been stockpiled in quantities sufficient to destroy the whole population of Europe many times. And now the U.S. plans to bring to Europe an even more sophisticated -- binary weapons, pressing by hook or by crook for the consent of the NATO allies [sentence as received]. This is why an exceedingly timely was the call of the leaders of Bulgaria and Romania to the neighbours that the negotiations be opened without delay to attain an agreement between the Balkan countries on renunciation of the use, production, and stockpiling of chemical weapons on their territory.

FRANCE'S REFUSAL TO JOIN SDI RESEARCH EXAMINED

LD252218 Moscow in English to Great Britain and Ireland 2000 GMT 25 Dec 85

[Nikolay Borin commentary]

[Text] In the following commentary, our observer, Nikolay Borin, examines the implications of France's refusal to join the American SDI program. Here is what he writes:

Of the 18 countries invited to join the program, only Britain and West Germany have offered to take part. Anxious to promote its "star wars" project, the White House has called in its propaganda experts, including the assistant secretary of defense Richard Perle. Perle, an unmistakeable hawk, has become notorious both in America and Europe for trying to undermine East-West relations as well as Soviet-American treaties. No wonder he was assigned the job of starting yet another propaganda attack to force the hands of the West Europeans. Mr Perle sounds like an army corporal in front of his squad, the way he is talking to the allies. He says he is sure Paris will wind up by taking part in SDI. He also says there is an erroneous European perception of the program since it has never been well explained to them that "star wars" is a purely defensive venture and therefore poses no threat to Europe.

This sounds like a failed reproach to Shultz and Weinberger, as if they had not done all they could during their recent European trips to promote "star wars". But it's nothing as compared to what Perle has said about France. He said the French refusal was based on a misunderstanding of the project. Those poor naive French. They have simply failed to appreciate the generosity of the Americans who certainly don't think about anything but peace through SDI. But from a recent interview with President Mitterrand, France has formed a fairly good picture of the American intentions. Asked by French television why France was refusing to take part in SDI, he said it didn't fancy the role of a subcontractor in a project in which all the decision making would be done by the United States. Besides he added, it's not yet clear what the Americans are going to start with. As for the French defense minister, Paul Quiles, he believes SDI may draw France into yet another round of the arms race, though his country wants this race to be ended.

Mr Perle's offer to explain SDI better to the West Europeans comes too late. This program has been under their scrutiny for a long time now. In one of a series of articles on SDI, DER SPIEGEL says that with the world sitting on a nuclear stalk sufficient to blow it up 67 times over, the American munitions companies haves problems expanding their production. Whoever carries (?the) strategy to the next higher stage, that is into outer space, will grab all the contracts in the 30 years to come.

The magazine echoes the view of American industrialists who expect a crisis to affect the production of nuclear warheads within 4 years. This being so, it says, can America afford to give up SDI?

The White House is using Mr Perle to promote SDI in Western Europe but it would not need to go on with this propaganda battle were it to agree to shut the door on any space weapons, both offensive and defensive and to make space a medium of peaceful international cooperation. That's what the Soviet Union is offering not only to America but to the whole world. Such cooperation would produce far more benefits in terms of technology than would programs with narrow military applications like 'star wars'. Civilian space exploration would last for ever, not for a mere 30 years. The question, therefore is not as DER SPIEGEL puts it, whether or not America can afford to give up SDI but whether it will be able to break free from the tight grip of its military industrial complex; a grip which is felt not only by America.

REPORTAGE ON SOVIET-FINNISH TRADE TALKS

Arkhipov Meets Trade Minister

PM240936 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 85 Second Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Minister Received"]

[Text] I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received 17 December Finnish Foreign Trade Minister J. Laine who is in the USSR in connection with the signing of a commodity turnover protocol between the USSR and Finland for 1986. Questions of the further development of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic relations were touched upon. Finnish Ambassador to the USSR A. Karhilo took part in the conversation.

Agreement Signed

PM231136 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 21 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Expanding Ties"]

[Text] Talks ended in Moscow and a protocol on reciprocal goods deliveries in 1986 was signed between the USSR and Finland 19 December. The volume of mutual trade will exceed R5 billion. It is planned to increase Soviet exports of machines and equipment, electricity, natural gas, petroleum refining and chemical industry products, and a number of other goods. Finland will continue to deliver various types of machines and equipment, ships, cable products, and chemical, timber, and other goods. Cooperation between Soviet organizations and Finnish firms is envisaged in the construction of industrial and other projects in both countries.

The protocol marks the beginning of the implementation of the new 5-year trade agreement. The previous agreement, covering the 1981-1985 period, is being successfully fulfilled. Commodity exchange in reciprocal trade during the period will reach R25 billion, which is considerably higher than the volume envisaged by the long-term mutual cooperation program. The protocol was signed by USSR Foreign Trade Minister B.I. Aristov and Finnish Foreign Trade Minister J. Laine. Finnish Ambassador to the USSR A. Karhila was present at the signing ceremony. The 39th annual meeting of the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce was devoted to questions of the further development of trade and economic ties between the Soviet Union and Finland. It took place in Moscow 19 December. The meeting participants noted that the Finnish-Soviet Chamber of Commerce is an important instrument for strengthening the mutually advantageous cooperation between Soviet foreign trade organizations and Finnish firms. A high assessment was made of the activity of the joint chamber of commerce in the sphere of assisting Finnish firms to promote their products on the Soviet market, participate in exhibitions held in the USSR, organize seminars and symposiums, and exchange information with Soviet organizations. It was also noted that additional opportunities exist to involve a large number of medium-size and small Finnish firms in mutually advantageous trade, and emphasis was placed on the need to make extensive use of forms of cooperation. The Soviet Union and Finland are setting the whole world a graphic example of successful mutually advantageous cooperation between states with different social systems. Their trade, economic, scientific, technical, and production ties strengthen the material foundations of good-neighborliness and serve the interests of the peoples and the economic and social progress of both countries. The next 5-year period will be a qualitatively new stage in the development of these ties. It is planned to implement new joint projects and to develop forms of cooperation which ensure the growth of trade turnover.

ILICHEV RECEIVES LESOTHO FOREIGN MINISTER

PM231253 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Exchange of Opinions"]

[Text] On 19 December a friendly talk was held at the USSR Foreign Ministry between L.F. Ilichev, USSR deputy foreign minister, and V. Makhele, Lesotho foreign minister, who is in Moscow, in the course of which there was an exchange of opinions on questions of Soviet-Lesotho relations, and also some topical international problems, including those concerning the situation on the African continent.

MARCHUK CONFERS WITH TOGOLESE FOREIGN MINISTER

PM231434 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under the general heading "Bilateral Consultations"]

[Text] Cotonou, 21 Dec -- Soviet-Togolese consultations on topical questions of international life and bilateral relations were held in Lome, the capital of Togo, 17 through 19 December. Taking part in them were I.I. Marchuk, deputy chief of the USSR Foreign Ministry Second African Department, on the Soviet side; and M. (Keke), secretary general at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation, and other leading workers at the ministry on the Togolese side. At the end of the consultations a talk was held between the Soviet representatives and Togolese Foreign Minister K. Amega.

GUINEA-BISSAU MEDIA OFFICIALS VISIT MOSCOW

PM231446 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 22 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[Unattributed report: "Development of Ties"]

[Text] A delegation from Guinea-Bissau comprising A. Regalla, secretary of state for information, and A. (Tolentinu), director general of publishing houses, was in Moscow 14 through 21 December as guests of TASS. The delegation was received at the CPSU Central Committee Propaganda and International Information Sections, the USSR State Committee for Publishing Houses, Printing Plants, and the Book Trade, the USSR Journalists Union, the State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA Publishing House. During the meeting as TASS questions of the further development of cooperation between TASS and the ANG news agency were discussed.

CPSU, ZAMBIAN PARTY SIGN COOPERATION PLAN

PM241310 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Dec 85 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: " Ties Expand"]

[Text] Lusaka, 23 Dec -- A plan for interparty ties between the CPSU and Zambia's United National Independence Party [UNIP] for 1985-1987 has been signed here. Speaking at the document signing ceremony, (D. Lisulo), chairman of the UNIP Central Committee for Political and Legal Questions, made a high assessment of the state of relations between the CPSU and UNIP and the governments and peoples of the USSR and Zambia. He stressed the great importance of the plan that was signed which envisages new measures in the sphere of the further development of interparty ties.

PERUVIAN RULING PARTY CHIEF RECEIVED IN MOSCOW

PM231217 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports]

[Text] On 20 December, A.E. Voss, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities, received Senator A. Villaneuve, general secretary of the Peruvian APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] Party, and Senator (G. Larko Koks), who are in the Soviet Union at the invitation of the Soviet Committee for Solidarity With the Peoples of Latin America.
A.B. Chakovskiy, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of Nationalities' Commission for Foreign Affairs, participated in the talk.

IZVESTIYA CITES BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER ON VISIT

PM231503 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Dec 85 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS correspondent report: "In Favor of a Further Development of Relations"]

[Text] Brasilia, 22 Dec -- In implementing an independent foreign policy, Brazil must maintain closer political, economic, scientific, technological, and cultural ties with one of the world's greatest countries, the Soviet Union, Olavo Egidio Setubal, Brazilian minister of foreign affairs, said here in an interview with a TASS correspondent.

He gave a high opinion of the results of his official visit to the USSR. The visit was based, O. Setubal said, on the desire of both countries' governments to raise relations between Brazil and the Soviet Union to a higher level. Brazilian-Soviet relations have been marked by stability for many years now. However, they have not matched the important role played by the USSR and Brazil in the world arena. It was necessary to deepen them so that they would correspond to the two countries' current position in the world. I believe that this aim was achieved during my visit to the Soviet Union. I was received by the USSR's top leaders, who expressed sincere respect for Brazil. The lengthy talks with Soviet Foreign Minister E.A. Shevardnadze passed in a friendly atmosphere. An objective analysis of world and regional events was made. The meeting with A.A. Gromyko, chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet President, was equally warm and productive. Economic, scientific, and technological questions of mutual interest were discussed and agreement was reached on the expansion of bilateral relations in these spheres. I believe, O. Setubal emphasized, that the visit to the USSR will mark the beginning of a new phase in the development of Soviet-Brazilian relations, benefiting both countries' peoples.

The minister gave a high opinion of the results of the meeting between M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and U.S. President R. Reagan. The very fact that the leaders of the two major nuclear powers have met and held talks, he declared, is tremendously important. The climate in which the talks were held and the statements made by the two countries' leaders inspire the hope that complex international problems will be resolved.
I would like to note, O. Setubal said, that the Soviet and American leaders' statements to the effect that no one can win a nuclear war and that neither side would seek to achieve military superiority deserve special attention and represent a step on which great hopes are pinned throughout the world.

Speaking about the U.S. "Strategic Defense Initiative," the minister recalled a statement made by the Brazilian president at the United Nations. "Let us preserve the boundless expanses of the skies as a sphere which must not be penetrated by any type of weapon," the president said. Touching on the crisis in Central America, O. Setubal said it must be resolved only by peaceful means at the negotiating table.